The New-York Times.

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WRECK OF THE INDIAN.

Twenty-seven Lives Lost—Five of the Crew Picked Up and Taken to Boston—The Steamer a Total Loss.

STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

St. John, N. B., Sunday, Nov. 27.

As already announced, the steamer *Indian*, Capt. Smith, of the Canadian line, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst. for Portland, was totally wrecked at Marie Joseph, a fishing village, about seventy miles from Halifax. The *Indian* had eight cabin and thirty steerage passengers, with a crew that made the total number of souls on board one hundred and fifteen. Of this number, twenty-four, or it may be twenty-seven, including two women, the stewardess and another, were drowned. Little or nothing of the cargo has been saved. The mails were cut out through the deck, and have been forwarded. All that remains of the wreck is a portion of the starboard bow above. The passengers were mostly of the laboring class—many of them Germans and Hungarians.

On Tuesday, the 22d, the schooner *Victoria*, Capt. Dixon, from Prince Edward's Island, came into Halifax, and reported that on the preceding afternoon they had seen a large ship, broken in two, on the rocks of Seal Ledge, off Marie Joseph, on the coast of Nova Scotia. Capt. Dixon was not sure it was a steamer, but thought it was a screw-steamer from the general appearance of the hull, having a sharp bow, an elliptic stern, with gilt ornaments. Her mizzenmast only was standing. She had a flag, afterwards it was said to be a British ensign, flying, but so blackened as not to be easily recognized. The wreck had a white rail, and was yellow inside of the bulwarks. Her bow was submerged, and the stern upright. Several boats were near her; also a schooner ashore, and another schooner lying off, which proved to be the schooner *Shellnut*, bound to Halifax. The *Victoria* passed within six hundred yards of the wreck, but could not stop.

The above descriptions answered for the Royal Mail steamer *Delta*, which sailed on the Saturday preceding for Newfoundland, to touch at Sydney, Cape Breton. Our agent immediately telegraphed to Sydney, to inquire if the *Delta* had arrived, also to New-York, Newfoundland, Sackville, &c., to inquire what steamers might have been off the coast, and what had been heard of them; also to an agent in Guysborough, to learn and transmit any information that had reached that place as to the wrecked steamer at Marie Joseph. The Nova Scotia telegraph lines worked badly, and it was night before any reply to the telegrams was received. The replies were unsatisfactory. Nothing was known anywhere of any wrecked steamer.

Opinion in Halifax, meantime, settled it that it was the *Delta*. Messrs. Cunard & Co. thereupon got the steamship *Osprey* ready for sea, but postponed her sailing, hour by hour, until the telegraph should bring a reply from Sydney, as to whether or not the *Delta* had arrived there. It was miserable weather all this time, blowing hard, with sleet and snow, varied only by a dense, driving rain. On Wednesday morning the schooner *Wright* came in and reported that on Monday forenoon she saw a screw steamer of about 1,500 tons, on the rocks. The steamer fired three guns. Fifty or sixty passengers were on the forward part of the ship. The ship had a black hull, red bottom, and white or yellow decks, and only the mizzenmast standing. A schooner was lying by, and numerous persons were seen on the beach.

The schooner *Wright* could render no assistance, and, therefore, passed on. This additional description further suited the *Delta*, which it was pretty generally agreed that it was. The *Osprey* was on the point of sailing when a telegram arrived stating that the *Delta* was safe at Sydney, Cape Breton. After anxious delay the first correct information received at Halifax was telegraphed from Mr. D. H. Craig to the agent of the Associated Press, that the wrecked vessel was the steamship *Indian* of the Canadian line; that she went ashore on the 21st inst., had lost three men, and that two of the boats were missing. This information was made public through the Merchants' Exchange rooms. On the intelligence being confirmed, much interest was exhibited by the Governor, Lord Mulgrave and the Admiral, Sir Houston Stewart. The only steamship in port was the war-steamer *Gladiator*, and she was refitting from damages sustained in a recent hurricane. Orders were, however, given her by Admiral Stewart, that she should depart in the morning for the scene of the wreck. By dint of exertions by night, she was got ready and put to sea early in the morning.

Marie Joseph is a settlement of a few houses at the head of a small bay, land-locked by low, rocky shores and islands. The waters around are full of reefs, rendering the navigation difficult at all times, and in thick weather impossible.

A larger island than the rest, named Barren Island, having on it one fisherman's hut, lies off the entrance to the harbor. A reef of ledge runs from that extremity of the island a considerable distance seaward. It was on this reef the *Indian* went ashore.

According to accounts received from Capt. Smith and his officers, they had been able to take but one observation on the passage out. On Saturday they sighted Cape Race. The weather was cold and sleety, when they had run such a distance as indicated they were approaching the shore.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Smith had recourse to soundings, and kept the lead constantly going. He states that he was misled by his soundings, which corresponded closely with all those laid down on the chart for the locality in which he imagined he was—namely, off Sable Island. The shock was not violent; the ship was going about eight knots at the time. No breakers were seen before the ship struck. The morning was dark, with sleet and hail driving from the land. Immediately after the vessel struck, it became apparent that she was working so much that she would go to pieces. Preparations were accordingly made to lower the boats, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Captain, many of the forward passengers crowded into them. Three cabin passengers, eight in number, including three young married ladies, were calm and self-possessed. The ladies were Mrs. Street, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Melbrum; they were accompanied by their husbands and were saved. Their boat went off the land, and they were exposed for nine hours to the cold, with a gale blowing and a heavy sea. About half an hour after the vessel struck, a heavy roller came in, and lifting the ship about six feet, let her fall on the rocks, when she broke across the paddle-boxes into two parts; the bow fell over sideways, while the after-part remained entire. Several persons were on the bow, but were rescued by passing a rope over the chasm and hauling them aft.

A singular incident occurred here. An aged Irishman, who had a considerable sum of money with him, had been insane for a week previous from fear of being wrecked. He would frequently pack up his apparel, and offer any one money to put him ashore, prophecying that the ship would never reach Portland. After the bow fell over he was seen sitting on the forecastle-deck ladder, with his satchel in his hand, apparently unconscious or unable to take advantage of the attempts made to save him. In a little time he fell from his place, and slid across the deck into the sea, where he was drowned, as he had foretold a week before. Most of the loss of life occurred at the time the ship broke across.

LANDING THE SURVIVORS.

Strange to say, not one of the dead bodies has yet come ashore. Mr. Smith's, the first officer's, boat was driven nearly thirty miles along the coast before it made the land. On landing, the passengers were bestowed in the houses in the settlement. The passengers complain seriously of the natives for stealing. A store, in which was the baggage taken from the ship, was broken into and the valuables stolen, leaving several of the passengers literally without a change of raiment. The *Gladiator* took all the passengers at Marie Joseph, and the officers also, and brought them to Halifax. Some had already left in a coasting schooner. The Purser having left in a schooner with the mails and papers before the agent of the Press arrived, the list of passengers cannot be given. No correct list of the dead can yet be made out in addition to what has been already telegraphed.

Arrangements are being made in Halifax to assist such of the passengers as are destitute.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

The Purser of the *Indian* supplies the following account: "On the morning of the 21st inst., at 5 o'clock, in hazy, but not thick weather, the vessel struck on Seal Ledges, a great number of irregular rocks, almost entirely covered at high water, and over which the waves break with great violence in stormy weather. These ledges are at the mouth of the small fishing harbor called Marie Joseph, about sixty-five miles east of Halifax. The vessel went on without a shock, but with a rip, from the sound of which it was very evident that the bottom of the forward part at least was literally torn out. Before the firemen could leave the stoke-hole the water was nearly up to the roof of the furnace doors. In twenty minutes the engine-room was filled almost up to the highest platform. Boats were got out as soon as possible, but with difficulty. The starboard and port boats, Nos. 1 and 2, were swung on davits so low as to be clear of the rail. The entire efforts of the crew were then directed towards lowering the boats Nos. 3 and 4. No. 3, under the charge of Mr. Smith, the second officer, was launched in safety, but all attempts to launch No. 4 were for a long while fruitless. While the men were so employed, and as nearly as I can recollect, about 45 minutes after she struck, with a tremendous crash the vessel began to part amidships. Most of the hands left the boat at which they were working, and crowded to those which were out. It was at this time that the loss of life took place. The two forward boats, being nearest the steerage, were those to which the steerage passengers crowded. The German families, as well as all the other passengers who were lost, were lost there. The only way in which I can account for it is this: When the vessel struck the sea was almost calm. Immediately after a considerable swell arose, and at the very time she began to break up, the sea was breaking with great violence against boat No. 1, which was crowded, and that some incautious person cried to those standing by to cut the fall. His orders were unfortunately obeyed, and the consequence was that the stem was smashed to atoms against the ship's side, and most of the people in her perished. Port boat No. 2, which also swung on davits, shared the same fate. One of the davits gave way with the weight of the people in her, and at the same moment with boat No. 1, she was swamped and turned bottom upwards. It is supposed that the engineers were drowned out of her. Mr. Smith then brought round his boat to leeward of the vessel, where he was to lay off until daylight would enable him to pick up some more from the wreck, but this he found it impossible to do. He was driven out to sea, and with great difficulty he managed to bring his boat to land about thirty-five miles westward from the wreck. Another boat, in charge of Mr. Tibbetts, fourth officer, and one in charge of the boatswain, after vainly endeavoring for hours to return to the wreck, got ashore at Marie Joseph. There was also another boat lowered in comparative safety, but filled as soon as she reached the water. Mr. Biggan, third officer, went down to assist those already in the boat bailing, but was driven out to sea, and has not since been heard of.

About daylight the vessel parted completely in two, the former part falling over almost on its beam and the after part settling down in about twenty-one feet of water. Throughout the day the passengers and crew were taken off by boats belonging to the place, and through the night they sought to reward themselves by visiting the wreck and carrying off all the silver plate, together with the whole clothing belonging to passengers and crew. Every effort was made that night to get a boat's crew, but not a single man could be found who would go. The magistrates are endeavoring to trace the guilty parties, but thus far unsuccessfully. A boat's crew went out on Tuesday morning to see if any of the wreck remained, and they returned with the news that not a single plate of the vessel was to be seen.

Halifax, (*via* Sackville,) Saturday, Nov. 26.

The war-steamer *Gladiator* has returned to Halifax with the remainder of the survivors of the *Indian*.

The ship has totally broken to pieces, and only a small portion of her stern is visible.

Very little of her cargo has drifted ashore, and it is so damaged as to be worthless.

Complaints are made of the robbery and plunder of the passengers by the natives, and a legal inquiry will be made.

The mails have been saved, and forwarded *viâ* Windsor, in care of the purser. She had eight cabin, and thirty steerage passengers.

The latter are mostly Germans and Hungarians.

The crew numbered seventy-seven men.

The cargo consisted of two hundred tons of bale goods, one hundred tons of iron, and the balance coal.

The ship ran on the ledge while on a speed of eight knots an hour. The weather at the time was hazy, but not thick.

The captain was deceived by the soundings, and supposed he was off Cape Sable. When the vessel struck, she tore off her bottom and filled almost instantly. The engineers opened the valves of the boilers, thus preventing an explosion.

Boats numbers one, two and three, were got out and lowered, when a sudden crash took place, and the vessel parted amidships. The steerage passengers now made a rush for the boats, and sank numbers one and two, drowning the engineers, several of the crew and passengers, and two women and children.

Boat No. 4, under command of Mr. Smith, the second officer, was blown off thirty miles. Boats Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were sunk or damaged.

Mr. Tibbett's, the fourth officer's boat, reached the shore.

Mr. Biggan's, the third officer's boat, broke adrift, leaky, and it is supposed was lost on the shore.

A boat with three ladies, accompanied by their husbands, beat about nine hours in a cold sleet and high sea, but landed safely. The forward part of the ship disappeared at daylight. The plate, stores and everything of that kind have been lost or stolen.

Twenty-seven passengers are dead. None of their bodies have been recovered.

It is impossible to give a complete list, but the following are known to be lost:

Passengers—Lewen J. Mases, his wife and two children; Mrs. Eickmann and infant, James Dickson.

Crew—James Lang, the joiner; John Herron, seaman; Henry Carroll, seamen; Wm. Ross, engineer; Robert Richie, fourth engineer; John Milan, fireman; James Standwell, steward, Thomas L. Loud, chief cook.

The following dispatch has been received from Mr. Thomas Robertson, purser of the *Indian*:

Windsor, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers by the *Indian*, all of whom have been saved:

Hon. Mr. Botsford, Mr. Meldrum, Mrs. Meldrum, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Street, Mrs. Street, Mr. Elliott.

LATER.

Halifax, Sunday, Nov. 27.

The *Emperor* arrived here at noon, bringing the Purser of the *Indian*, with her mails; also, about twenty of her passengers. The mails will go forward in the steamer *Admiral* to-morrow.

[Earl Mulgrave, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Sir Houston Stuart, Admiral of the British West India fleet, and Capt. Hickey, of the English war-steamer *Gladiator*, were prominently zealous and successful in their efforts to relieve the passengers and crew of the *Indian*.

To Mr. Munro, Superintendent of the Halifax Exchange Rooms, the Agent of the Associated Press feels under special obligations for courtesies extended to him while preparing the report for transmission over the wires.]

ONE OF THE MISSING BOATS PICKED UP.

ARRIVAL OF FIVE SEAMEN AT BOSTON.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 26.

The British schooner *Wave*, from Charlottetown, which arrived at this port last evening, has on board five seamen recently belonging to the steamship *Indian*, whose loss has been briefly reported by telegraph. They were picked up in one of the missing boats which left the ship at the time of the disaster. Their names are John Bennett, John Freeland, —— Barlow, (captain's steward,) Mr. Bingham, third mate, and the butcher of the ship, whose name we did not learn.

MR. BENNETT'S STATEMENT.

We learn from Mr. Bennett, that the steamer left Liverpool on the 9th inst., with a good prospect of a successful voyage. The weather was favorable for several days after leaving port, when westerly winds set in and thick weather prevailed. After that period until the ship struck, the captain did not obtain an observation more than three or four times. The usual course was steered. At 12 o'clock on the night previous to the disaster, the weather being hazy but moderate, the mate was sent aloft to more clearly observe a light seen in the distance, the captain not being sure whether it was a shore-light or belonging to some vessel. The ship was then steering west by south. The light was subsequently supposed to be a shore light, and the course of the vessel was put a point or more to the southward.

At about 4½ o'clock next morning, 21st inst., the ship struck on a ledge of rocks. Mr. Bennett was in his berth at the time, but immediately jumped up on feeling the shock, which grated on his ears like the vessel's keel grinding on the rocks. He went on deck and found the passengers in great confusion, many of them at the first alarm having leaped from the berths, and rushed on deck in their night clothes. He being the light-trimmer, and finding the decks in darkness, immediately lighted up the lamps, to assist in getting the boats ready. The ship continued to grind on the rocks, and every surf which rolled in would lift her up and send her still further on, sometimes thumping her down with great violence.

The Captain endeavored to preserve order among the excited passengers, but found great difficulty in so doing. They were all eager to get into the boats, and by their frantic exertions endangered the lives of all.

There were on board seven boats in all. One of them, in which ham and other provisions had been placed, was swamped on the starboard side while being lowered into the sea. Another capsized alongside the ship on the port side. However, one boat, with the lady passengers, succeeded in clearing the wreck.

Several other passengers succeeded in leaving with the fourth boat. How many left in these boats, Mr. Bennett is unable to say. He thinks, however, that one of these boats is the other missing one, which was probably picked up by some passing vessel. He left the ship in a boat that was ordered by the captain to be got ready for the passengers, but while getting her over the side, the stern part of the boat was stove in, and she almost swamped at once; but by constant bailing they managed to keep her free.

This boat was attached to the ship by a line, and the orders of the captain were to stick by the vessel and endeavor to save others. There were five persons in the boat, and she was made to accommodate fifty, but the seamen, owing to her bad condition, were not able to take any more. With the weight of five men it was barely possible to keep her afloat. Three of them were constantly bailing, and the other two remained at the oars, to prevent striking the steamer's sides. Finding they could do nothing to help others, as the boat was in a sinking condition, the line from the steamer was thrown off, and they drifted off to sea.

They left the steamer at 6 o'clock in the morning, about one hour and a half after she struck. At that time the steamer was broken in two, amidships, the fore part of the vessel going on her beam ends, and the after part standing upright. The mizzen mast was standing, her other masts having fallen alongside. There were then about thirty persons on the poop, among them the captain, and there were twelve more on the forward part of the vessel, all huddled together, anxiously awaiting relief from some quarter.

Mr. Bennett does not know how many were drowned, nor the number that succeeded in leaving the wreck in safety. It was dark most of the time, and great confusion existing everywhere, he did not note the exact state of things.

The surf soon swept the boat clear of the ship, and although the stern was stove open, they managed by constant bailing to keep afloat, and about 12 o'clock the same day, they were picked up by the above schooner, and brought to this port. They were then about five miles from the wreck. The survivors saved nothing, and on arrival in this city, were lodged in the Mariner's House.

The ship was going about nine knots when she struck. The wreck lies on a ledge of rocks about four miles from land.

The *Indian* was commanded by Capt. Smith. There were on board about 104 persons, all told. There were thirty steerage passengers and eight or nine in the cabin, including six ladies. She was manned by 4 officers, 22 seamen, 5 engineers, 16 firemen, and 12 stewards. She had a cargo of 150 tons merchandise.

STATEMENT OF THE THIRD MATE.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"By the statement of the third mate, Mr. Biggan, it appears that of the seven boats belonging to the steamer, three were stove alongside and rendered useless. He states there were 38 passengers on board, and the crew numbered, all told, 75 persons. At the time the vessel struck she was believed to be 40 miles from land. A boat, with 6 women and 2 men, drifted to the southward, out of sight, in a few hours, but was not seen from the *Wave* when the other boat was picked up. Mr. Biggan says he saw two boats land, but new nothing of the fate of the third.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Remarks of Dr. John W. Francis—Lecture by Hon. Anson Burlingame.

About four hundred persons attended the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the first lecture in the course before the Kane Monument Association. The platform was occupied by a number of invited guests, and an excellent brass band enlivened the exercises with inspiring music. Dr. John W. Francis commenced the proceedings with a brief address. He regarded the demonstration as an evidence that the appeal on behalf of a national tribute to the honored Kane, had not been made in vain. Let it suffice to say that the Association had originated with a patriotic and benevolent spirit among a number of distinguished citizens, prominent among whom was Mr. Sidney Kopman. The act of incorporation was dated April 5, 1859, and, although of so late a date, he believed that popular opinion was elicited on behalf of this monument to Kane, whose life and adventures had rendered him illustrious throughout the world. Dr. Kane's name was stamped indelibly on the historic page of illustrious men. Who else had attained to so extended and accurate knowledge, almost self-instructed. What disciple of the Christian faith could contemplate his course, and not regard it as directed by the wonder workings of Providence? Could biography furnish a more instructive example than was given in the words of Dr. Kane? Who had not profited by his interesting volume. Dr. Kane stood before them as the rarest, the most able, and the most instructive of explorers. But he had other traits. His motto was, "Ever ready." Had they found a man of more humanity, of more fertility of resource, of more resolute heart, of more power of discipline? He was enriched with various knowledge. His cultivated taste rendered him instructive to the most enlightened circles, and by a happy adaptation he yielded delight to the prattling child or the astute philosopher. He won the most graceful acknowledgments from Lady Franklin in his brief interview with her. A sound intellect and fearless moral principle was the armor he wore. Mind was his controlling agent. His frame was attenuated, his hight was little over five feet, and his weight sometimes as light as ninety-seven pounds; yet there was no stagnant blood resting in his veins. His big heart acted with freedom and force, and every pulse beat for discovery and philanthropy. His story would have been captivating without the finish of his ready pen, but how much gratitude was due him for his elaborate labor! They loved them the more for the circumstances under which they were prepared. He wrote up to within half an hour of his death. He now dwelt beside his honored father, Judge Kane, and he (Dr. Francis) believed that American gratitude would prompt to successful efforts to the erection of a suitable memorial to the chivalrous and notable explorer.

In conclusion, he introduced the lecturer of the evening, Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Mass., who was heartily applauded.

Mr. Burlingame, announcing that he appeared in the place of another, (Gov. Banks,) offered some opening observations, and then stated that his purpose was to prove that the Present is better than the Past. He claimed that the law of human progress had been but recently enunciated. Men had formerly adopted a theory which gave them no faith in the present, or hope in the future, and there had been sighing for the "good old times." The speaker contended that a general progress had taken place, and believed that civilization had advanced in regular order westward, until it had nearly completed the circuit of the earth. He feared that men yet sighed for the good old times, and apprehended that the young men might declare the days of chivalry are forever ended; but he repelled these ideas, for the brightest historic past fades when viewed with the eye of the present. He traced the progress of the Old World, and compared it with the rapid strides of the New. The main and needful qualities of the American, he said, are self-reliance, and a determined, vigorous, fearless action, according to the dictates of conscience. Man, he argued, must meet the real battles of life manfully, shirking no responsibility; for no laurels were to be won by fighting sham fights, or by firing blank cartridges.

Shocking and Fatal Accident.—Oliver Davis, a young man residing in the town of Davenport, Delaware County, met with a shocking accident a day or two ago, which has resulted in his death. He was carrying upon his wagon a load of baggage, and in driving into the wagon-house of an inn at Stamford he was caught between the beams and the trunks, bending him almost double and breaking his back. Davis was an unmarried man, about 27 years of age, and much respected.

The Southwick Tragedy.—Henry Holcomb, of Southwick, Conn., who nearly murdered his wife, a short time since, and who has been released from custody on $10,000 bail, yesterday returned to living with his victim.—*New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 6.*

A young lady in Philadelphia, named Miss Anna Nicholson, died on Wednesday afternoon from the effects of morphine, administered through carelessness, instead of quinine.

THE EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

A Flood of False Rumors.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIONS.

An Attempt at a Rescue Anticipated.

Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 27.

A steamer arrived from Norfolk to-day, with two companies troops, numbering one hundred and seventy men, who will go on to Charlestown to-night on a special train. Two companies left Charlestown to-day for Wheeling, to guard the Ohio line. The Virginia cadets and a company of over one hundred volunteers went up in a special train this afternoon. These reinforcements will make the force at Charlestown over one thousand strong. Every car that passes through is searched at all the stopping places in Virginia for armed men. What new information has been received has not transpired. There seems, however, a determination to keep up a panic. Companies from all parts of the State have tendered their services to Gov. Wise. Also four Companies from Georgia and one from North Carolina, but the services of these were declined. The citizens of Rockingham County have tendered a hundred men, to proceed to any point the Governor may designate. The Richmond *Dispatch* urges the people of Virginia to stay away from the execution of Brown and his comrades. It also says that visitors from other States, if they are permitted to be present, will have assigned to them a position, where they can do no mischief.

LATER.

It is now said that the new and extensive military movements have grown out of a confident belief on the part of the Virginia officials that an attack and an attempt at rescue will be made to-night. Gov. Wise and Attorney-General Hunter profess to have received reliable information to that effect.

Charlestown, Saturday, Nov. 26.

All is now comparatively quiet. We have exciting rumors occasionally, but are getting used to them. They have been so numerous that if there should be a report of a general attack, the people would most probably think it a joke or a hoax.

The Howitzer Company, of Richmond, who went back with Gov. Wise, returned here again to-day. Gov. Wise professed to have received information after his return, which induced him to send them back.

The barn of Thomas H. Willis was set on fire by an incendiary yesterday and destroyed. Loss $2,000.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

A large number of the companies having been boarding at the hotels, Gen. Taliaferro yesterday made inquiries as to the arrangements made for the payment of board. It was in a short time reported to him by the Quartermaster that the men were paying $1 per day board, and trusting to the Commonwealth to refund the money. The General immediately ordered the cooking utensils be furnished them, and that they be allowed rations for themselves, or 40 cents per day in its stead.

The following order of the day has been issued by Gen. Taliaferro:

Headquarters, Charlestown, Nov. 24, 1859.
General Order, No. 1.

Col. J. Lucius Davis is hereby directed to assume the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General at this post, and will be respected accordingly.

In assuming the command of the forces of Virginia at this place and its vicinity, the Commanding General cannot neglect this, his first opportunity, to express to this command his high appreciation of the chivalrous deportment of Col. Davis under most trying circumstances, and for the highly military disposition of the forces in Charlestown under his direction, and to express his entire approval of his conduct. By order of
Major General TALIAFERRO.
S. Bassett French, Mil. Sec'y.

INTERVIEWS WITH BROWN.

Amongst the visitors noticed in town yesterday was Col. A. P. Shutt, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, William Prescott Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation on the same road, and Capt. Henry Clay Pate, of Kansas notoriety. All these gentlemen visited the prisoners and had conversations with them. The meeting between Brown and Pate was not of the most cordial character on the part of the former. It will be remembered that Pate was captured by Brown in one of his Kansas battles, by a piece of strategy not recognized in honorable warfare. Brown declares he has met a great many men in his life possessed of more courage than Capt. Pate, to which the Captain responded by charging Brown with all kinds of villainy, amongst them he intimates that Brown would at any time appropriate another man's property to his own use.

Brown was visited yesterday by Rev. James H. March, of the M. E. Church. The reverend gentleman having advanced an argument in favor of the institution of Slavery as it now exists. Brown replied to him, saying: "My dear sir, you know nothing about Christianity; you will have to learn the A B C's in the lesson of Christianity, as I find you are entirely ignorant of the meaning of the word. I, of course, respect you as a gentleman, but it is as a *heathen* gentleman." The reverend gentleman here thought it best to draw such a discussion to a close, and therefore withdrew.

The other prisoners are awaiting the execution of the sentence passed upon them with seeming composure, with the exception of Cook, who is quite crestfallen since the visit of Governor Wise, as the only hope he had is blasted by the positive assurance given while here, that under no circumstances would he interpose to save him.

Everything in the shape of business is suspended, and the inhabitants seem to do nothing but make efforts to provide for the military. Schools are suspended, and school houses occupied as barracks. churches are in a manner closed, and the closet must now be resorted to by those whose thoughts are directed from things carnal.

Much anxiety is evinced to know who the Charlestown correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* is. I was offered $20 yesterday for his name, but I was as ignorant of it as the man making the offer. If found out, he will fare badly.

EVIDENCE OF INSANITY IN BROWN'S FAMILY.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says:

"George H. Hoyt, Esq., of this city, counsel for Capt. Brown, arrived home this morning. He has procured at Akron and other places in Ohio, the affidavits of eighteen different individuals going to show in the clearest manner that Brown's family, on the mother's side, had exhibited insanity in many instances. His grandmother was insane for six years before her death, and died in that condition. Three of her children were insane, and another of her children had insane children, cousins of Capt. Brown. The only sister of Brown was also liable to attacks of insanity. Several of the witnesses, relatives or intimate acquaintances of Capt. Brown himself, testify to certain facts which, in their opinion, go to show clearly that the hereditary taint exists in him.

Mr. Hoyt had an interview with Gov. Wise on Wednesday, and placed in his hands these affidavits. The Governor assured Mr. H. that he would give them the most careful consideration. By a law of the State he has the power, if satisfied that sufficient reasons exist therefor, on the ground of insanity, to postpone the execution and have the fact of insanity passed upon by a jury.

THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the following:

University of Virginia, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the Whig:

In view of the present State of affairs at Charlestown, a mass meeting of the students was held on Monday afternoon, and it was unanimously agreed *to tender the services of the whole body to Gov. Wise* in case he should need them. Several eloquent and patriotic addresses were made by gentlemen from all parts of the South, and the liveliest enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting. The excitement is great indeed, and several hundred are willing, at any moment, to march to the scene of action.

ANOTHER PERNICIOUS PEDDLER.

According to the following letter, which appears in Friday's Richmond *Enquirer*, the Virginians have caught another of those pestilent peddlers, who fret the lives out of the chivalry. The *Enquirer's* correspondent writes with vigor:

Union, Monroe County, Va., Nov. 19, 1859.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

There was arrested in this village this afternoon a very suspicious-looking fellow. When first interrogated he gave as his name "Geo. W. Smith," and said that he was a peddler, although he had no goods in his possession. After his arrest he said that his name was "Nicholas Mitchell," and that he was from Baltimore, and on his way to Wheeling. He said that he was at Harper's Ferry two or three weeks ago, and came from that point directly up the Valley of Virginia to Botetourt County. It was thought proper here to lodge him in jail until it could be ascertained who he is, and what he has been about, and is now after. This point is certainly not on any known route between Baltimore and Wheeling. The fellow has but one arm, his right arm having been taken off near the shoulder; he says that he lost it in the Mexican war, that in that war he belonged to the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He is about five feet and ten inches in height, has dark hair and eyes. *He is evidently a Yankee from his peculiar accent, and has the appearance of being ready for anything desperate or disreputable.* He may have been engaged in the amiable business of shooting quiet citizens at the polls in Baltimore at the late election, or in the equally exciting occupation of enticing negroes off upon the underground railroad. At any rate we shall be glad to have him passed round a little while by the Press, in order that we may find out whether he is a proper person to be at large. Be good enough, therefore, to publish this note.

Very respectfully, &c., ——.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HIRAM GRISWOLD.

Hon. Hiram Griswold, of Ohio, writes another letter to the Cleveland *Herald* in relation to the fee he charged to John Brown. He replies to the attacks made upon him by the New-York *Tribune*, and says:

"I intimated in my letter, referring to the first attack of the *Tribune* correspondent, that he would have had no complaints to make of me, if I had purchased his favor. His only reply to this is, that this imputation is 'ludicrous.' And it is ludicrous, he says, because I never knew his 'newspaper relation,' and do not now. I will inform him what his 'newspaper relation' is, and he will no more deny it than he does my charge that he puffs others for pay, while he abuses me for the want of it.

Well, then, the mythical gentleman's name is House. He is one of the proprietors of the Boston *Courier*, one of the most Pro-Slavery papers in New-England, and was introduced at Charlestown as a correspondent of that paper. He is ambitious of fame as a letter-writer, and, without any regard to his own principles, if he has any, is willing to write for any paper that will pay, and as he supposes will please its readers. He did not stop at the Sappington House, as his letters state, but at the Carter House, where I did. His descriptions of events that transpired while I was there are gross caricatures. Except in regard to leading events, which he could not wholly misrepresent, his reports, as well of persons as of things, are wholly unreliable. He remained there until the *Tribune*, with his articles, began to reach the place, when he quietly sneaked off, leaving Mr. Jewett, Leslie's artist, to suffer for his falsehoods, and ever since has been safely writing his Charlestown letters from New-York. It may surprise you to learn that the spicy letters which have appeared in the *Tribune* for some ten days past, describing Virginia manners, customs, feelings, conduct, language, parts of which have been copied into your paper and others, are all fiction. They have no foundation except telegraphic dispatches, which are accessible to all the papers, to which he attaches his running comments, and in doing this gives play to his fancy. * * * *

HIRAM GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORKERS WARNED AWAY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Orangeburgh (S. C.) *Southron* gives the following account of a warning conveyed to a preacher and two young house-painters, who were suspected of entertaining Abolition sentiments:

"Since Friday last no less than four individuals, regarded as rather obnoxious to the community, have been ordered to leave the village of Orangeburgh, and told that they would have to abide the consequences of remaining after the expiration of a time specified. The first, a young man, a school teacher, and, we believe, a sort of preacher, who gave his name as D. Heagle, from the State of New-York, was waited upon by a Committee of citizens appointed for the purpose, at three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday last, and ordered to leave on the five o'clock train, which he accordingly did. The next two were two young men, house-painters, one by the name of Mahon, who also hailed from the State of New-York, and the other who signed his name as —— Clarkson, from North Carolina, were waited upon on Monday in the early part of the afternoon, and in like manner ordered to leave on the five o'clock train.

Clarkson was sent off principally on account of his having been engaged the night previous in the disturbance of a religious ceremony.

The fourth was a book agent, named Day, who made his appearance in the village yesterday forenoon, and was ordered to leave on the one o'clock train for Columbia. Before the arrival of the cars, however, he was seen giving leg bail along the railroad, in the direction of Charleston.

A SEDITIOUS CHARACTER IN WASHINGTON.

The *National Intelligincer*, of Saturday, has the following:

"An investigation was had yesterday afternoon before Justices Donn and Giberson into a charge, made on the statement of Dr. A. Van Camp, dentist, against Dr. Joseph Breed, formerly an Examiner in the Patent-office, in that he, the said Breed, had on the 22d inst., uttered language of a character, which, if carried into execution, was calculated to excite slaves to insurrection. Three witnesses appeared, viz: Dr. Van Camp, Mr. George Stabler and Michael Green. The Justice recited the substance of that portion of the remarks ascribed to Breed, which were most objectionable, when Breed deliberately disclaimed them, and declared that they were not his true sentiments; that, while he admitted he was an Abolitionist, he was one of the peace kind. He also said that the remarks attributed to him were made under excitement, caused by the taunts of Dr. Van Camp. Dr. Breed then asked to be discharged from further custody, as nothing had been proved against him; but the Justice thought that what had been deposed to was of a character so serious as to make it his duty to bind over Dr. Breed to keep the peace for one year, himself in $2,000 and a security in the like sum. Dr. Breed was then bound over, and gave as his further security Mr. S. J. Bowen, who was present, and was accepted by the Justice."

New-York Bible Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

The celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The annual report, which was read by John E. Parsons, Esq., stated that the peculiar object of this Society was to distribute the Bible in New-York City; not indiscriminate distribution, but also visiting the destitute of the population. One visitor had disbursed 4,168 copies of the Bible, and 4,018 of the New Testament, and had visited 32,025 families, of which number 2,252 had refused copies of the Scriptures. During the past year 74,598 volumes had been given away—a decrease of 97,656, when compared with the report of last year. This decrease was accounted for by the fact that the number of immigrants to our shores had been much less than in the last year, so that there was no reason for discouragement. Statistics were read showing what had been accomplished among the sailors in our port, from time to time. 1,535 vessels had been furnished with copies of the Bible, of which 100 were merchant vessels on our coast, 32 were coast steamers, 218 were ships bound on long voyages, 57 were foreign vessels, and 767 were from Roman Catholic ports. The receipts for the past year have been $16,361 24; the expenditures, $15,581 21, leaving a balance of $780, which has been paid over to the American Bible Society.

After the singing of a hymn, Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., read a lengthy address. An occasion like the present, he said, called us from the conflicting opinions of men to the Word of God, which was always the same. The Bible, by itself, is the first element of a true social constitution. Efforts for reform must be defensive rather than aggressive. In this City wise and good men were puzzled to obtain a good Government, and were beginning to think that security was better than Liberty. That was a good reply that the people of France gave to Louis XIV., "*Let us alone.*" So might we say, let us alone, that we may return to the old ideas of justice and order. Though we might charge much of our present condition upon the foreigners, yet we would be false to the first principles of our Government if we refused to welcome all who set foot upon our soil. But we should not permit immigration to become an invasion of vices. Mr. Butler stated that there were more Germans in New-York than in any city in the world. In the spreading of Christianity, prejudices and opinions were to be combatted, but in a mild and tolerant spirit. That was a subtle question once proposed, whether a lie should be opposed by the truth or by another lie. He knew of nothing better than truth, and if we began with the Bible, we commenced at the fountain of all truth. The Society whose cause he advocated gave the Bible by itself, which consults no man's opinions, which accommodates itself to no man's creed. The Romanist could not strike out from it the anathemas against Anti-Christ; the Presbyterian could not strike out the authority of the Bishops; the Episcopalian could not expunge the right of laying on of hands by the Presbytery; the Calvinist could not blot out the words, "Come unto me all ye that labor;" the Unitarian could not destroy the exclamation of St. Thomas, "My Lord and my God;" the advocate of total abstinence could not fail to read the miracle of the turning water into wine by Jesus; and the Abolitionists would there read the command, "Servants, obey your masters." With the differences of interpretations he had nothing to do; he would let the blessed volume go forth by itself upon its holy and powerful mission. Mr. Butler then expressed his views in reference to the repulsion of the Catholics to our version of the Scriptures. He was willing to furnish them with the Douay version, if they preferred, for there was enough in that to convert them. He closed with a eulogy upon the sacred volume, and urged the importance of its distribution.

Rev. John Cotton Smith, of Boston, followed with a few remarks, which were especially directed to the efforts of the Romanists to exclude the Bible from our Common Schools.

After singing of a hymn, in which the congregation united, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. C. Smith.

A New Bank.—A new bank is about being organized at Saugerties, Ulster County. The stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars has been nearly all subscribed, and the articles of the association provide that this sum may be increased to one hundred and fifty thousand,

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

$1,700,000 IN SPECIE.

Later News from California, the Isthmus, South America and Central America.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Aspinwall Nov. 19, bringing the California mails, treasure and passengers of Nov. 5. The *Baltic* had 650 passengers, among whom were Judge Hawn, United States Senator from California, Mr. H. G. Foote, British Consul at San Salvador, and Capt. Kelly and other officers of the United States steam-frigate *Saranac*. The receipt of treasure by this arrival is $1,700,000; the list appears in our commercial column.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age* arrived at Panama on the morning of the 19th, with dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst., having been detained forty hours in a severe gale in the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

The *Baltic* brings on freight 100 cases of silk worm eggs from China, destined for Italy and south of France.

Mr. Curtis M. Wells, of Lockport, N. Y., died on board the *Baltic* during the voyage, of consumption.

We are under obligations to Purser Bullay and Mr. C. A. Spaulding, a passenger, for favors.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Complaints Against the Steamships—Naval Intelligence—The Japanese Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

There have been many and serious and well-founded complaints recently made by passengers—cabin and steerage—of the want of good and a necessary supply of fare and accommodations by the Vanderbilt Line of steamers for California; and the passengers by the *North Star* were loud in their complaints in this particular. Ocean steamer traveling is, at the best, most uncomfortable and disagreeable in well-regulated steamers; but if the Inspectors and Custom-house officers in the United States did their whole duty, these steamers would not be allowed to depart so badly fitted out—particularly with respect to boats, two of which on board the *North Star* were, it is said, unfit for use—and not be permitted to receive on board a much greater number of passengers than the law allowed, or who could be comfortably accommodated upon them. It is an outrage to huddle people—men, women and children—together like cattle, without any regard to their health or accommodation, and, generally, badly and scantily fed. I presume that this will be the case just so long as Mr. Vanderbilt runs an "opposition" upon this route, and "can afford" to take passengers "upon his boats" at less prices than the actual cost of getting them through to California! It is, really, the poor people of this line of travel who are imposed upon and suffer what decent persons would scarcely believe or tolerate. The Panama Railroad Company's splendid steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic* are an exception to the above remarks. They are kept clean at sea, are comfortable in their accommodations, well found in their tables, and servants polite and attentive; indeed, they are vastly superior in every respect over the Vanderbilt steamers. The *Baltic* and *Atlantic* require, however, a better and more thorough ventilation, suitable to a tropical climate, which I am told is now receiving attention. Every improvement that can be suggested will be introduced. A large proportion of gentlemen and ladies with families, traveling to and from California, much prefer and select these splendid steamers for the reasons which I have enumerated. "Cheap prices" are an abomination and "humbug" upon such a thoroughfare.

Quite a number of passengers—about 120—who came down by the *Cortez*, from San Francisco, upon her last trip, and who refused to go forward upon the *Daniel Webster* to Havana, and thence to New-York, because she was too small to accommodate the whole number—upwards of 700—also refused to go by the *North Star*, for reason of her leaky condition, preferring to remain over a few days longer for the *Northern Light*. There can be no doubt about it that a spare steamer should always be kept by both companies in this port, as well as at Panama, to guard against accident and detention here; for there are numbers of poor people constantly traveling to and from California who cannot afford to be left on shore, without even shelter from the incessant rains which fall upon this Isthmus during the greater part of the year; and who, in many cases, have paid their "last dime" to secure a "through" passage by these steamers.

The constant stream of travel across the Isthmus of Panama is enormous for the great distance of sea between New-York to San Francisco; and there should be provided upon the Isthmus some accommodations for the poorer classes, who are now liable to detention in case of accident.

The *Northern Light*, with the mails, did not arrive here until 8 A. M., on the 15th inst., she having met with an accident—the burning out of one of her boilers.

The United States ship *Preble*, Com. Jenkins, arrived here on the 15th inst., P. M., from the "Chiriqui Lagoon," and the United States frigate *Sabine*, Capt. Adams, on the 16th, A. M., from San Juan del Norte. Both these ships came here for provisions and water. There is no news of importance from San Juan. The United States ship *St. Louis*, Com. Poor, lost an anchor and chain off the Colorado, and was obliged to put to sea on account of a heavy norther. She regained her position in about a week. The United States ship *Jamestown*, Com. Kennedy, and H. B. M. steam frigate *Valorous*, Capt. Aldham, were off San Juan.

The flag-ship *Roanoke*, Capt Gardner, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the home squadron, Flag-officer McCluney, remains here. The *Relief* store-ship, Commander Doak, is still in port. Officers and crews of all the ships are improving in health.

It is reported that the Japanese Commissioners will leave Yeddo on the 22d of February for the United States, by way of the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco and Panama, and that the *Roanoke* is to be fitted for their reception at Aspinwall, and thence convey them to New-York. If this news should prove to be correct, (and I hear that it comes from the State Department,) you may expect to see the Commissioners by the middle or certainly the last of May.

A Board of Naval Engineers, consisting of Chief Engineers Zeller and Lawton, and First Assistant Adams, has been for some days in session on board the *Roanoke*, for the examination of candidates for promotion. Those thus presenting themselves are, Second Assistant Moore, and Third Assistants Levy, Bailey, Purdy, and Inch. The Board will probably finish its labors and adjourn *sine die* on to-morrow; but the result will not be known here. The record of the Board will go forward to the Navy Department by the mail steamer *Northern Light*.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolutionary Successes in New-Granada—Impending Revolution in Chili—The Reaction in Costa Rica—Banishment of the Revolutionists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

Since the sailing of the *North Star*, nothing of very great importance has transpired in these regions.

NEW-GRANADA.

From Carthagena we have news by a transient vessel to the 10th inst. The report that the revolutionary Governor Nieto had gained a victory at Marripos, on the Magdalena, against the constitutional Governor Calvo was correct, but we still have but few particulars. It was reported at first that all of the latter party had been killed. It is now said that the killed on either side was about equal, 160 in all having been left dead on the ground. Calvo fled before the fight was over. Nieto's party held the town, which, it is said, was sacked by his soldiers. The town of Corosal is now the only place in the State of Bolivar where the Legitimists or overturned Calvo party have any force embodied by the revolutionists, and this place, it was believed, would be forced to surrender in a few days.

There is no news from any other portion of the interior of New-Granada.

CHILI.

The British war-ship *Alert* arrived at Panama on the 16th, bringing dates from Chili to Oct. 29. The country remained in a very unquiet state, a revolution against President Montt being imminent.

The U. S. steam war-ship *Lancaster*, 31 days out from Rio Janeiro, had not yet arrived at Valparaiso.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

The British steamship *Thames* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, bringing newspapers from Costa Rica to the 6th, and letters to the 8th. She left San Juan del Norte on the 16th.

The Constituent Assembly is still in session at San José, Costa Rica. The President of the Assembly, Gen. Juan José Castro, had introduced a proposition to be embodied in the Constitution, that no person holding the rank of General (there are six of them) in the Republic, shall be eligible to the Presidency. This is particularly modest in Castro, as there is no chance that he will succeed Gen. Mora; and, besides, he holds his office as President of the Assembly through the instrumentality of a successful military plot. This step is particularly directed against Gen. Mora, his brother Joaquin, and his brother-in-law Cañas, both being Generals. The Assembly is discussing a proposition to abolish the penalty of death for all offences formerly considered of a capital nature.

It appears that the late attempt at reaction was more general than the Government papers were at first willing to admit. The *Gaceta Oficial* now acknowledges that persons concerned in it have been banished to five different penal stations, while others are in prison. It also admits that many citizens were enrolled to favor the restoration of President Mora, and that the military were prevented from joining the movement by the timely discovery of the plot.

There is no American war-ship at San Juan del Norte. The *Jamestown* has left there for Aspinwall. The *St. Louis* is cruising off the mouth of the Colorado.

The American bark *White Cloud*, drawing about eight and a half feet of water, had been towed in and out over the bar in safety. The channel is deepening a little. The *Thames* was two days at San Juan before she could find it smooth enough to land and take in passengers. F. W. R.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Indictment of Judge Terry—Col. Fremont's Mining Claims—Anti-Mormon Sentiment in Carson Valley.

Three thousand passengers had arrived at San Francisco from Panama and the north during the three days previous to the departure of the mail.

The telegraph was in operation 165 miles east of San Francisco, on the Butterfield route, and would reach Vizala, 250 miles, by Jan. 1.

There was more improvement in San Francisco than at any period since 1854, and the city generally was more prosperous than since the revulsion of 1855.

During the month of October, $1,358,000 worth of gold was deposited in the mint for coinage, among which there was considerable Fraser River dust.

The total shipment of gold for October was $3,620,000.

Judge Terry had been indicted and placed under bonds in the sum of $10,000 for killing Senator Broderick in a duel.

It was understood, at San Francisco, that C. K. Garrison had sold to Commodore Vanderbilt his entire interest in the mail steamers on the Pacific side, and this was regarded as an indication that the competition would continue for a long time.

The Public Administrator was pressing a suit in the Probate Court to get the control of the estate of Senator Broderick. The suit was at the instance of a man named Brown, who claims the estate as a cousin of Mr. Broderick.

The case of the Merced Mining Company *vs.* John C. Fremont was under argument before the Supreme Court. The point at issue was of the highest importance as a legal question, independent of the immense pecuniary interests involved. The matter will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The accounts from the Washoe Valley gold and silver mines continue variable. New discoveries were constantly being made. Another large amount had reached San Francisco, which was assayed at from two to six thousand dollars per ton. The Comstock vein is regarded as the richest silver mine in the world.

ANTI-MORMON MOVEMENT IN CARSON VALLEY.

The Grand Jury of Carson Valley have submitted a report to Judge Cradlebaugh, and among the subjects treated of are the outrages upon immigrants by the Mormons, and the impossibility of the latter living in harmony with American citizens. The report also calls for remedial legislation on the part of Congress.

The following are extracts from this document:

First in importance is the social condition of antagonism that distinguishes the citizens of this Territory, and creates an irreconcilable political antipathy between them.

Our community is divided into two classes—those who receive and practice the tenets of the Orthodox, Catholic, and Protestant churches, and those who hold to the Mormon faith.

All political power, the Legislature and Territorial offices, are now, and hitherto have been under the control and disposal of the Mormon Church. The political power of the Territory may justly be said, therefore, to have been in the past a pure theocracy.

The gentiles, so called, (those apart from the Mormon Church,) have been allowed no political power, have exercised no influence upon the Legislature, and, instead of protection, have only found abuse and oppression in the laws enacted by the local Legislature. The Mormon population far exceeds that of other citizens; they reside near the seat of Government, and possess every ability to perpetuate by force and fraud their present theocratic tyranny. This condition of things, socially and politically, so oppressive to the people of this district, loudly demands redress, and is a rebuke to our national boast of equal laws and equal liberty.

We further make special reference to the following grievances, which are as disgraceful to the age and our country as they are oppressive to us:

The Mormon people are at present bitterly hostile to the Government of the United States, are in the constant practice of violating the organic act, and commit daily outrages upon the persons and liberty of American citizens.

They make and unmake laws *ad libitum*, without regard to the Constitution, and commit murder and the highest crimes in defiance of the United States authority and in contempt of law. They not only disable the Federal Courts by refusing and neglecting to provide means for the sustenance of the Courts, but they trample upon the law, deride the Federal Judges, and resist the Executive officers.

In the Legislature they make purely special laws, and in violation of the Constitution. In their administration of law they screen crime and oppress the right, by disfranchising and murdering individuals merely for being American citizens.

They prostitute their own females and have debauched helpless American women; and with systematic barbarity, have incited the Indian savages to attack and murder large bodies of unprotected people. We might prolong this detail of infamy and crime to the end of the catalogue of offences, did time permit or were it necessary, to show the necessity of some immediate and adequate protection by Congress.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

THE RAINY SEASON—GLUTTED MARKETS—THE WASHOE VALLEY WONDERS—LARGE STORIES OF MINING SUCCESSES—MUSICAL MATTERS—YACHT RACE—HORSE-RAILROADS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1859.

Rain, rain, the first of the season. We had a little preliminary shower a few days ago, admonishing the good people that it was time to take in their grain and hay, which in this country, is left piled up in the fields, until there are indications of dampness—making all-out-doors a store-house for six months after harvest. The rain has opened a lively trade in umbrellas, the only thing that is in demand in this market at these presents.

Since last steamer sailed there has been nothing remarkable to occupy the minds of the community except a Yacht Race, and greater discoveries in Carson Valley of silver veins. Fortunately but four clipper ships have arrived, and except for the people on board of those due, it is to be hoped they may never arrive. It would gratify me personally to see those liberal minded institutions called Insurance Offices, "put in" for the full value of every ship and cargo on the way here.

The great question now is, are the people of New-York sane, or have they gone crazy altogether. As for Boston, we don't expect any great things of that pious village, but we did think better of New-Yorkers, than to see them making fools of themselves by continuing to ship goods to California at the rate they are now doing, after all the warnings. Can't they read the prices current? Can't they learn by the warnings already given them, that they are strangling the feminine gander that laid the golden egg? Well, who cares; let them go in tropical fruits and find themselves compressed.

We are laboring under the incubus of a "muchness" of everything, except money. We have too much to eat, too much to drink, and too little wherewith to pay for it,—not that we are poor and can't pay for all we *require*, but this making California to pay for forty or fifty thousand tons of goods surplus over and above what is wanted, or can be consumed, is rather running the thing in the ground; and as things stand, we must come to the pinch, and say just what we think, and that is, that if the people East insist on being fools, they can be so as much as they please, and pay roundly for the luxury; every man for himself, the What's-his-name takes care of his own; and as we are on the spot to look out for Number One, the probabilities are that on the principle of self-preservation, we shall come out first best. As I before remarked, our great misery is an over-supply of the good things of this life; we have too much fruit, too much barley, too much wheat. Flour is down to a poor man's figures, and I see some smart fellow has just shipped a thousand barrels or so from New-York. The flour we make here cannot be excelled by any "Southern flour," and it's down to about $6 per barrel, and no prospect of its going up until the large surplus we have *goes down*. I don't think I care to take an interest in that shipment. As for business down town in Front-street, I don't know anything about it. It's not worth mentioning—its folly to quote quotations—whether candles are light and lead lively is a thing nobody takes any interest in. The market reporters cannot find any transactions on 'Change to report. It is generally understood, however, that the more business the merchants do the worse they are off, which applies particularly to importers. There are a large number of clippers long over-due; when they arrive, Front-street will groan in the spirit and in the flesh, for there will heavy freight bills to pay. The remittances this steamer will necessarily be lighter than usual, for the reason that there are no heavy freight collections to go forward, and it so happens that there is a large amount of drafts and English bank notes in the market; of the latter, over a huudred thousand pounds sterling, sent here to buy grain for Australia.

By this steamer you will receive wonderful accounts of the richness of the famous Washoe Valley, or rather Carson Valley silver mines—far ahead of the world-renowned mines of Chili and Peru. The vein now being worked is situated just over the line of California, in Utah Territory, distant about 175 miles from Sacramento City—perfectly accessible by teams, over 400 of which are now hauling over that route to and from Salt Lake. The mines were discovered by a man named Comstock, now here, and, as usual, he sold his claims for a small amount to different parties, who are now working them. One company, known as the Walsh Company, are getting out at the rate of two tons a day of the silver ore, besides several tons of the quartz stripped from the vein, which has been yielding, by the Mexican "Arasta" process, over $400 per day; but the gold is lessening as they go down, and gradually merging into silver. The vein has been traced over a thousand feet. The Walsh Company have 1,400 feet; next comes Bryant & Raymond, who own 50 feet, for which they paid $400 per foot, from which they have already shipped down to this place about 13 tons ore, worth, by actual demonstration, over $3,000 per ton. From the Walsh vein there has been received about 28 tons, and 12 tons more out and ready to come down. This ore goes all the way from $2,500 to $6,000 per ton, containing both gold and silver, but silver principally. These facts I *know* from the best authority, or ought to, as I have received here, in connection with other parties, the quantity above mentioned, and for the value of it, have the assays and tests of the United States Branch Mint. The proper furnaces are being built, and within a week the ore will be smelted on a large scale, and you may prepare to open your eyes when you see the results. What ore we have on hand will, doubtless, turn out over $200,000. I don't ask you to believe it until you see it, neither am I "blowing" with any hope of selling any stock. The market is good enough for that here—if anybody wants to sell. I don't know of anybody that would if he could help it. It is estimated that there are still as rich veins and as extensive "leads" of ore as any yet discovered to be found in the vicinity. In fact, Comstock, the original discoverer, told me yesterday he knew where there was plenty more of the same sort, which he would bring in market in the Spring, and evidently considered that he held his fortune in reserve, which accounts, perhaps, for his seeming indifference to the small results to himself of his discovery thus far.

The roads to the Washoe Mines will be closed by snow by the 1st of December, and no more ore can be hauled before the 1st of March; but the work of getting it out will not be interrupted in the least, and by Spring an enormous amount will undoubtedly be ready for shipment. The ore is hauled to Sacramento in wagons, in tight boxes and canvas bags, and shipped down to this place. We shall smelt it out by the ton in a few days, and the result will be made public; and if your Overland Correspondent is in want of an item I will give it to him as one, and when you read don't call it a fish story.

Stephen C. Massett, otherwise "Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville," has arrived, and is to give an entertainment Saturday evening.

Biscaccianti advertises her second concert for Tuesday evening. The first one was by no means a success, and some of the wise critics do say that she is no great shakes of a singer; at least, she broke down in attempting too lofty a style of shakes. She may do better at her next concert. It makes all the difference in the world whether a woman is pretty. Biscaccianti was formerly considered very pretty. Whether the mark of a few additional years upon her face had anything to do with what the critics term the loss of her voice, I can't say, as I did not hear her sing.

Lord Grosvenor is still here, reposing after his long sojourn in the wilds of the West, and may be set down as a very plain, sensible and unassuming gentleman.

We had a very interesting yacht race yesterday for $500 a side, between the California-built boat *Pride of the Bay*, and an imported sloop-rigged boat called the *George Steers*, modeled and built by that great builder. The *Pride of the Bay* was the victor, winning the race and the money easily. Several thousand dollars changed hands on the result.

The prices obtained at several large sales recently show conclusively that real estate is steadily improving, and desirable lots are saleable at good prices. A great deal of outside property has been sold recently.

The horse railroad from Market-street to the "Mission" is being pushed forward rapidly, and the grading for the entire distance is nearly completed. It will doubtless go into operation within two months, and will give outside property in that direction a lift. On the whole, things are looking very well, and if the New-Yorkers would stop shipping goods for the next six months, trade would improve, and there would be some show for getting cost and charges for what we have on hand; but you are all so smart you can't be taught what appears to be unknown among shippers—wisdom. PODGERS.

Lord Brougham on the Maine Liquor Law.

On the 5th inst., Lords Brougham and Stanley, M. P., distributed prizes and certificates to the pupils in connection with the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. The distribution took place at Accrington, and, in the course of his speech, Lord Brougham spoke as follows in correction of some misunderstanding which has arisen in regard to the speech he delivered at Bradford: He understood that there was a great complaint of his having, at the Bradford Congress, declared himself a convert to the Maine Liquor Law. This was not, however, founded upon fact. He never said he had become a convert to that law. What he did say was, that in this country we were not prepared for anything of the kind as that law, and that the greatest care should be taken not to encourage intemperance, and that all moderate and rational means should be used to discourage it, and that we should agitate the public mind in favor—not of the Maine Law—but of legislative repression. Why legislative repression should be applied to put a stop to drunkenness was that the vice filled our jails with criminals and our workhouses with paupers. [Cheers.] It was always disagreeable as well as unprofitable to commit any exaggerations, for they diminished all they exaggerated—in other words, they turned the telescope the wrong way and diminished the object they desired to magnify. Therefore he would guard against exaggeration. He had, however, the high authority to use still stronger expressions with regard to drink from one who was no longer among us—one who, since the days of Pitt, Fox and Sheridan, was the most eloquent man of the present time—he meant the late Robert Hall. [Applause.] He and the late Lord Denman once went to hear Robert Hall preach, and in one part of his admirable sermon they (Lord Brougham and Lord Denman) suddenly turned round as by impulse, and at one and the same time exclaimed "Plunkett," which was comparing him to the greatest orator of the time. [Cheers.] Well, Robert Hall was called upon one morning by a friend who was very much fatigued with walking, and he asked the minister if he would be kind enough to give him a glass of brandy. "I will," said Robert Hall, "if you will give it its right name." "What is that?" asked his friend. "Why, liquid fire and distilled damnation." [Cheers and applause.] Now, he (Lord Brougham) said this to show that if he had chosen he might have gone very much further at Bradford than he did, and that on very high authority. [Cheers.]

Winter at the East.—At Bramsville, Me., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, the snow was 14 inches deep, and the storm had not abated. In Bangor also the fall of snow was sufficient to make very good sleighing on Wednesday. A snow-storm prevailed at the White Mountains through the whole of Tuesday, 22d, and the sleighing was excellent in the mountain district and Northern New-Hampshire on Wednesday.

AMERICAN POLITICS IN EUROPE.

The Utah Question—Its Subordination to the Interests of Slavery—The Key Note of the American Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An American, by temporary absence from home, must not be supposed to lose the inherent right and privilege of Anglo-Saxons, that of "writing to the papers." Nor does distance necessarily involve incapacity. It is sometimes advantageous to a man to be "set on a hill." If unable to observe every detail with accuracy, he may be able to take a more comprehensive view of things in general, and at any rate, he can better see in what light they appear to "all the world and the rest of mankind."

The New-York Times of Sept. 30 contains an article on "Law in Utah," depicting in strong terms, but certainly not stronger than the case warrants, the lawlessness then (and doubtless still) rampant in a territory of the United States. You are not alone in this proper display of indignation, but the United States Press, and the United States people, generally, seem strangely blind to the ultimate cause of so monstrous a state of things. Thus, you, for instance, attribute it to the personal imbecility of James Buchanan. Without being in the least an admirer of the President, I must dissent *in toto* from this view. Our President has abstained from coercing the Mormons, not because he was James Buchanan, but because he was a President elected by the Slave power; and any other President, elected by the Slave power, would have been just as unready to coerce them, no matter how prompt and energetic he might have shown himself in other transactions.

This "small horde of ignorant fanatics," as you most justly term them, might have been put down in six months with comparative ease; but the interference with their "domestic institutions" would have afforded a dangerous precedent against Slavery, and therefore the South would not permit it.

Slavery and Polygamy have many points of sympathy. They are common to most barbarous nations. The progress of Christianity was equally hostile to both, though—from causes the discussion of which would involve too long a digression here—its triumph was less rapid and complete in the one case than in the other.*

It would be hard to say on what grounds—moral, legal or constitutional—the Mormons could be coerced, without endangering the inviolability of the other "peculiar institution." If because Polygamy is immoral and degrading, what is to be said of Slavery? If because the "Saints" have committed illegal outrages on the "Gentiles," what have the Southerners done to strangers, Northern or foreign, suspected of Abolitionism, or guilty of colored skins? If because they have defied or eluded the authority of the Federal Government, what is the South doing every day in regard to the clandestine Slave-trade and the fillibusters? The Mormons themselves are perfectly aware of this community of interest; and, to make assurance doubly sure, they have openly professed (as in Brigham Young's conversation with Horace Greeley, and on other occasions) their approval of Slavery.

If this be not the true solution, I defy any one to assign it. There is no other worthy serious consideration. It will scarcely be pretended, for instance, that the President was *afraid* of the Mormons. That he was physically afraid of them—that he feared Brigham might invade the United States, or send a "Danite" to assassinate him, is a supposition so absurd that it need only be mentioned to be at once dismissed from the mind. And is it much less absurd to suppose that he was morally afraid of them—of their votes and influence? The votes of the Mormons in their territory could have no effect upon Federal politics. The votes of such Mormons as are scattered through the States are probably of less importance than those of the free negroes.

It may here be suggested that the President has at times shown something very like a slavish fear of contemptable objects—such as the New-York *Herald*; but the *Herald* always has a certain influence among the baser sort, while the Mormons, aside from their connection with Slavery, have none anywhere.

Neither will it seriously be urged that the President and his Secretary of War are such imbeciles that they do not know how to send an expedition. They were prompt enough in sending soldiers into Kansas.

But the subject takes a much wider range. The Mormon business, bad as it is, is unfortunately but a small episode of the whole story. The spirit of lawlessness, though especially triumphant in Utah, has a pretty good swing nearly all over the country. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that whenever a regularly appointed functionary comes into conflict with Judge Lynch, the mythical potentate has the best of it. Whole towns are under the self-appointed and irresponsible Dictatorship of such Kings of the Cannibal Islands as C. A. L. Lamar, "Esq." The normal condition of other towns is a state of mob. It is doubtful whether, with the exception of Naples, any large city in a civilized country is so badly governed as New-York. This spirit has struck deeper and spread wider than its very opponents are aware of. They are themselves unwittingly tainted by it. The New-York Times sympathizes with the accomplices of Irish assassins, and stigmatizes as a "despot" the landlord who takes the only possible means of punishing such felons even indirectly. (A little of the old Saxon law lately applied at Doon would be of great use just now in Utah.) And many Republicans, especially in the West, appear to think that one kind of lawlessness is only to be repressed by rushing into another.

Now if we ask *why* this is so, there are doubtless several causes which contribute in different degrees to effect so undesirable a result; but the one great cause to which nineteen-twentieths of the illegal outbreaks in our country may be directly or indirectly traced, is Slavery. Exceptions there are, but the most striking of them is more apparent than real. I refer to the disputes between natives and foreigners. These, I say, constitute an exception rather in appearance than reality; for in a majority of cases they are fomented by foreign priests, and these priests are to a man in favor of the Democratic—that is to say, of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Another grave exception, perhaps the gravest, was the Anti-Rent agitation in our State. This system of robbery and murder was, it must be confessed, promoted by Anti-Democratic and Anti-Slavery men. It will always remain a blot on the annals of New-York. Still it was local and temporary, and did not affect the general interest of the country further than by its bad example.

Making all due allowance for these and other exceptions, the general proposition holds good. Thus, in the North it is notorious that the party of rows and disorder is the Democratic Party. The great majority of the roughs and rowdies and shoulder-hitters belong to it, as a matter of course. When the Democrats have no immediate enemies before them they are just as ready to fight among themselves. When one hears of a grand row, the first question naturally is, which of the Democratic sections began it, and the news of a New-York Democratic gathering without a squabble would almost make one believe that the millenium, or some other "good time," was really "coming." The names of many leading Democrats, such as Wood, Rynders, Sickles, &c., are mere synonyms for riot and violence; and be it remembered, that all these local proceedings are indorsed and approved of at head-quarters—that is, at Washington—and that one of the abovementioned individuals, probably on the old principle of "Set a thief to catch a thief," was appointed to the special execution of those laws which he had all his life been busily engaged in violating.

As it is in New-York, so it is elsewhere. California is the only "out-and-out" Democratic free State and also precisely the most lawless.

Now the Democratic Party, whatever it may have been once, is at present simply the Pro-Slavery Party, neither more nor less. All the economic and financial questions, which in other days divided it from its opponents, have been long ago decided in its favor, and its sole peculiar attribute remaining is its Pro-Slavery-ism. And it is worth while noticing that, just in proportion as its other distinctive features have been obliterated and swallowed up in its through-thick-and-thin advocacy of Slavery, its lawlessness and contempt of justice have increased.

As for the "apotheosis of ruffianism," to use another happy term of yours, nearly all over the South, it is unfortunately too well known to require more than the briefest allusion.

A perfectly consistent theoretical explanation of these facts at once presents itself. The habit of exercising despotic power over inferiors renders a man impatient of the ordinary laws of civilized life; just as the absolute monarch is impatient of international rights. The slaveholder is as naturally a law-breaker as the despotic prince is a warrior and a conqueror.

As to the Northern Democrats, they are but the *ames damnées* of their Southern masters, whom they are inclined to ape in their independence of law, and whose views they frequently can only carry out by violation of law.

The sum of all which is, that the contest between Slavery and Freedom, or in other words between the Democratic and Republican parties, is the contest between barbarism and civilization. If the Democrats continue to triumph and the encroachments of the slave power go on, the country will relapse into barbarism, in spite of all its railroads and electric telegraphs and "Professor" La Mountain's balloon into the bargain.

Our well-wishers, as well as our enemies abroad, are perfectly aware of this. The rapid decline of public morals and respect for law in America is marked by all attentive European observers, by some with unconcealed joy, by others with profound sorrow.

Having gone thus far, I seem to hear you ask—"Well, and if it is so, what is the practical result? What remedy can you propose? What is the use of discussing the subject?" This is the usual answer in America whenever any evil is attacked. To which I rejoin, that *at this stage of the discussion we are not bound to propose any remedy.* The first step is to ascertain and be convinced of the true cause of the evil; and this the North is not though, happily, more nearly of one mind than ever before. It is the loosest possible taste to say, as is said every day, that all the North is opposed to Slavery in principle. A very large minority in the North, including pretty nearly all the Democratic party, either consider Slavery as rather a good thing, politically speaking, or regard the whole question as an indifferent one which does not touch them. Until we have positively determined the cause of an evil, we cannot even tell whether there is a practicable remedy or not.

The South has done its best to remove the subject from the domain of practical action, by wrapping it up in the cobwebs of hair-splitting pseudo metaphysics, and at the same time has carried out nearly all its plans (to its own injury as well as that of the North) by the simple secret of Unity. An approach to similar unity on the part of the North will be the first step towards successfully resisting the tide of lawlessness and barbarism.

Your ob't servant, C. A. Bristed.

Baden-Baden, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

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* In this respect the Republican Platform of 1856, when it spoke of Slavery and Polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism," did not utter a mere rhetorical flourish, but enunciated a profound political truth.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Interesting History of the Present Laws Against the Slave-Trade.

CHARGE OF JUSTICE WAYNE OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT IN SAVANNAH, GA., NOV. 1859.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen: We have met to perform those duties which are assigned to us by the Constitution of the United States, and the legislation of Congress, for the Judicial administration of both.

Such a delegation of trust imposes upon yourselves as Grand Jurors, upon this Court, conscientious responsibilities and large functions. Let us proceed, gentlemen, to discharge them in conformity with the confidence with which they have been conferred.

I proceed to state the relations of Grand Jurors to the Courts of the United States as a part of them, and to their business.

The Constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless in a presentment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. It shows that the functions of Grand Jurors are commensurate with the entire penal legislation of Congress. Its enactments are for the punishment of offences against the Government; offences against persons; such as are against property; those which may be committed on the high seas, or in rivers, harbors, bays, or basins out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, for offences against public justice, such as relate to the coin and the public securities of the United States; for offences in violation of the Post-office Laws, and for all of those penal provisions which have been passed for the security of trade and commerce, in respect to the safety of vehicles or vessels, in which it is carried out, to the commodities which may be transported in them, and to those persons who are employed to do the work of transportation.

This enumeration, without mentioning the particulars of any one of them, discloses the extent and variety of the services which Grand Jurors may have to discharge in the administration of penal law in the Courts of the United States. Whatever, gentlemen, we can do to aid your inquiries in any matter which you may have before you, will be cheerfully done by either my brother Nicoll or myself, and it is your right to call upon us for advice and instructions in all matters of law.

We are not yet informed as to the particular offences which will be submitted to your consideration. The Court will instruct you in the law applicable to them, as they shall be presented to you by the District-Attorney. It may be, however, that the trials which will take place at this term of the Court, for transgressions of the Slave-trade Acts, may disclose matter for other prosecutions of the same kind. Certain it is that *some of those persons who were concerned in fitting out the Wanderer for a Slave-trade voyage*, and that others engaged in its execution, to the entire consummation of their purpose in this State, *have not as yet been brought to the bar of justice.* They may not stand in our presence, with proof enough of their complicity with those who have been indicted, to make it your duty to place them in the same predicament. I would rather that there should be no cause to increase the criminal calendar of the Court; but if there are persons not registered in it, who have bought off an exemption from prosecution, and we shall have a strong legal suspicion of it, and who they are, it imposes upon you an obligation to aid the Court by the use of legitimate evidence, to strip them of their imagined security; that they may be placed alongside of their degraded instruments who were allured by large wages, and with promises of copartnership in the results of the voyage, to become transgressors of the law.

Besides, gentlemen, a circumstance has recently occurred in this city which impresses the larger portion of its people—I may say all, with few exceptions—that the same vessel has been positively taken from this port to be engaged again in the same unlawful trade. This incident, with some expectation that you may be called upon to act upon it, and upon bills for violations for the Slave-trade acts, induces me, for the information of yourselves and our people at large, to charge you upon the legislation of Congress upon that subject, and to give its history. I shall assert nothing without the documentary annals of our country to sustain what I shall say, with such references to them as will enable any one and every one who hears me to verify or to disaffirm the conclusions of my investigation, if the latter can be done.

I proceed now to give the Legislation of Congress for the prohibition of the Slave-trade. It shall be chonological and minute, for instruction generally, and as a warning to such persons who at any time may be seduced by a corrupt avarice to engage in that inhuman trade. These enactments are in conformity with the Constitution, and with that clause of it which declares that the "migration or incorporation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The clause has its place in the enumerated powers of Congress.

The first act was passed on the 22d March, 1794, when Gen. Washington was President. It was intended to prevent any citizen or resident of the United States, from equipping vessels within the United States to carry on trade or traffic in slaves *to any foreign country*. (Brig *Triphenia vs.* Harrison, W. C. C., 522.) That is, though slaves might be brought into the United States until the year 1808, in vessels fitted out in our ports for that purpose, they could not be carried by our citizens or residents in the United States in such vessels *into any foreign country*. The forfeiture of the vessel which had been fitted out, attached when the original voyage was begun in the United States, notwithstanding a pretended transfer of her in a foreign port, and the commencement of a new voyage from such port. (The *Plattsburgh vs.* Wheal, 133.)

This act is still in force. The forfeiture attaches, though the equipments of the voyage may not have been completed, it being sufficient that any preparations were made for the unlawful purpose. The act, also, imposes a penalty of $2,000 upon any person fitting out such a vessel, or aiding or abetting to do so. And as prevention of such a traffic was the object to be attained, the act was applied to foreign vessels in this particular, that if one of [illegible] ports shall be suspected to be intended for the Slave-trade, her owner, master or factor, each and all of them, upon the oath of a citizen of the United States to that intent, may be required to give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa or negroes of any foreign country, should be taken on board of her, to be sold as slaves in any foreign port whatever, within nine months afterward. In addition a citizen of the United States is liable to forfeiture of $200 for every person he may receive on board of such vessel for the purpose of selling them as slaves. This statute accomplished its purpose for a time. But when it was found that some of our citizens and foreigners residing in the United States, who had been accustomed to traffic in slaves, misused their privilege to bring slaves into the United States, by engaging their vessels for taking slaves from one country to another, Congress passed the act of May 10, 1800. It subjected to forfeiture any right or property in a vessel so employed, and the owners to pay a sum of money equal to double the value of their interest in her.

The Judicial interpretation of this Act is, that a vessel caught in such a trade, though it be before she has taken slaves on board, is liable to forfeiture. That a forfeiture was also incurred *if slaves were carried as freight* from one foreign port to another in the same kingdom; or from a foreign port to another in any other country. The Act, too, declares that it shall be unlawful for *any citizen* of the United States *or for any person residing in them, to serve* on board of any vessel of the United States employed in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another; and that for doing so, they should be indicted and be subjected to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years. That he shall also be liable to the same fine and imprisonment for being voluntarily employed on board of a foreign vessel for the same purpose. The Judicial interpretation of this Act is, that *an actual transportation of slaves* is not necessary to incur its penalties. It is enough that the vessel was bound to the coast of Africa with the intent to take slaves on board, and that the person charged with violating the Act, *knew that*, and voluntarily served on board of her. (U. S. *vs.* Morris, 14 Peters, 464.) It is not necessary to do more than to mention, that there are other sections of this act providing for the capture of vessels engaged in such a trade; also for their forfeiture for the benefit of the captors, and precluding all persons interested in such vessel, her enterprise or voyage, from all rights to claim any slave on board of her, *and denying to them any damages or retribution* on account of her capture. The act further directs the commander of the ship, making the seizure of such a vessel, to take her officers and crew, and any person found on board of her, into custody; and to convey them to the civil authority of the United States, in some of the Judicial Districts, for prosecution. It had been early found that some of those persons most concerned in violating the laws (just as it has been recently attempted,) claimed to be exempt from its penalties, on the ground of being *passengers* on board of the vessel seized. Congress met the artifice, by declaring that all persons making such a declaration should nevertheless be taken into custody for prosecution, and any commander who shall seize such a vessel, with such a person on board of her, and who attempts to exercise his judgment in respect to the validity of such an excuse, breaks the law.

It was early afterwards decided by Judge Bee of South Carolina, that any person might make a seizure of such vessel for condemnation, under the Act. His ruling was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Josefa Segunda, 10 Wheaton, 331. The act also gave to the President of the United States the naval forces to be employed in enforcing it. It provides for the punishment of the master of the vessel seized, subjecting him to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to imprisonment of not less than two and not more than four years.

The next Act of Congress was passed on the 2d March, 1807, when Mr. Jefferson was President. I will hereafter show that it was done upon his official suggestion; and I only do not do so now from unwillingness to divert your minds into another train of thought from the legislation itself. The Act of 1807 begins by subjecting any vessel to forfeiture which shall be found in any river, bay or harbor, or on the high seas within the jurisdiction or limits of the United States, or which may be hovering on the coast, having on board any negro, mulatto or person of color for the purpose of selling them as slaves or with the intent to land them in any port or place within the United States.

The act of 1818 prohibits the importation of negroes altogether into the United States from any foreign kingdom, place or country, without excluding the return to it of such slaves as might leave the United States as servants of their owners, comprehending such as have been employed as seamen on a foreign voyage. (United States *vs.* Theddy, 11; Peters 73.) The ship in which they are brought is forfeited. It also forfeits any vessel built or equipped for the purpose of bringing slaves into the United States, or for the purpose of transporting them to any foreign country, and any preparation which clearly manifests an intent to prosecute a slave voyage, constitutes a fitting out under the act.

This offence being by the act a misdemeanor, all concerned in it are principals. (United States *vs.* Gooding 12; Wheat 460.) The penalty under the act for fitting out vessels for the Slave-trade, and all persons in any way concerned, is a fine not less than $1,000 nor more than $4,000, and imprisonment which may be extended from three to seven years. It also inflicts other and severe penalties upon citizens of the United States, and other persons residing therein for being concerned in the Slave-trade, either on shore or at sea, and it provides, as previous acts did, against carrying slaves from one port to another in a foreign country. (The Merino, 9 Wheat, 301.)

It takes from the importer of slaves, and from any other person claiming them under him, or who may have bought from his agent, any right, title or interest whatever in the service or labor any negro, mulatto or other person of color, so acquired. The purchasers of such slaves may be punished. Those, also, who may have aided or abetted the importations of such slaves, and all persons are punishable who now hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of any negro, with intent to make him a slave, who shall know that he was introduced into the United States contrary to law.

And in the eighth section of the act it is declared that in all prosecutions under it, the defendant shall be held to prove, that the negro, mulatto or person of color, which he shall be charged with having brought into the United States, or with having purchased, or with having held or sold, or otherwise having disposed of, was brought into the United States five years before the commencement of the prosecution, or that he was not brought into it contrary to the provisions of the act.

On failure of neither being done by the person charged, he shall be adjudged guilty of the offence with which he may stand charged under the Act. By which understand that after the prosecuting officer has made out a *primâ facie* case, that a negro or mulatto is in possession of the accused who has been brought into the United States contrary to law, that the burden of proof is cast upon the holder of the negro, to exempt himself from the penalties of the law.

The act of 1819 authorizes the President in a more particular manner than had been done before, to use the naval force for the prevention of the slave trade, points out the circumstances and the localities in which seizures of vessels may be made, directs the distribution of the proceeds of them after condemnation, requires that negroes found on board of them shall be delivered to the Marshal, what that officer's duty then is, and again commands that the officer making the seizure shall take into his custody every person found on board, being of the crew or officers of the vessel seized, and that they are to be turned over to the civil authority for prosecution. A bounty of twenty-five dollars is to be given for the detection of every negro, &c., &c., brought into the United States contrary to law, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the informer. The Government is also authorized to pay a specific sum to any person who shall lodge information with the District Attorney of any State or Territory into which negroes have been introduced, contrary to the provisions of this act.

It is then made that officer's duty to commence a prosecution, by information, to ascertain the fact of the unlawful introduction, and process is issued against the person charged withholding any such negro. If upon the return of the process executed it shall be ascertained by the verdict of a jury that the negro has been brought into the United States as the informer had alleged, he is entitled to receive *fifty dollars* for each negro delivered to the Marshal, or of whom that officer may get the possession. I have been more particular in reciting what should be the proceedings on account of it not having been pursued, when a number of Africans supposed to be of the *Wanderer* cargo were in the possession of an officer from whom they were taken, by the intervention of a State officer's warrant, without there being the slightest authority for doing so. I suggest, as the release of the Africans alluded to was a nullity, that proceedings against the persons concerned in it may still be instituted in vindication of the violation of the laws of the United States, and that new proceedings may be brought upon a proper affidavit of any one that another person was or is in possession of any of the negroes brought in by the *Wanderer*, for carrying out the United States law to its conclusion for the benefit of whoever was or may become the informer.

This brings us to the last act upon the subject, that of the 15th May, 1820. It denounces any citizen of the United States as a pirate, and that he shall suffer death who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship; and that any *person whatever* becomes a pirate, and shall suffer death, who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any vessel, owned in the whole or in parts, or which shall be navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States, or who shall land from such vessel on any foreign shore and shall seize any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or who shall decoy or forcibly bring or carry or who shall receive on board of such ship any negro or mulatto with intent to make them slaves. The fifth section of the act declares that, if either of the same class of persons in the same classes of vessels shall forcibly confine or detain, or abet or aid to do so, any negro or mulatto on either of such ships, not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make them slaves, or who shall on board any such ships offer or attempt to sell as a slave any negro or mulatto not held to service by the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States with intent to make such persons slaves; or who shall on the high seas or any where on tide-water transfer over to any other ships or vessels, such persons intending to make them slaves; or shall land or deliver such person with the same intent, or having already sold them, that such person shall be adjudged pirates, and on conviction shall suffer death. It was necessary to be minute in the recital of this Act, or you could not have had a correct idea of it.

Such, gentlemen, has been the legislation of Congress to prohibit and to punish the introduction of slaves into the United States from abroad by our own citizens or by foreigners.

It will be found in the history which I will give of that legislation, that it *is the result of an early and continued disapproval by the people of the United States, both North and South, of the African Slave trade.* In all of which, the very beginning of our nationality, distinguished men of both sections took an active p none of them more decisively than Southern in every act that has been passed, including the There has never been any manifestation of popular sectional discontent against them on account of the opinion concerning the African Slave-trade, or their legislation to repress it. The Acts for that purpose h never been complained of, but by those who h subjected themselves to their penalties, or w feared that they might be so, or by a few gentl the sincerity of whose convictions cannot be d but have not as yet in their speeches or publica commanded much attention for their knowledge the history of our legislation, or for their exposition of constitutional laws upon the subject. No attempt has been made to repeal any one of acts, and no one in a condition to do so has been fou to propose it with an earnest and zealous effort to a complish that. They have been acquiesced in, a had a popular approval from the first Act that w passed to the last, inclusive. The judicial infliction of the penalties of those Acts, which has been fre quently done, has always been considered the le and just consequence of the constitutional provis which gives to Congress the power to prohibit the portation of slaves into the United States after t year 1807.

The Acts of 1818, 1819, 1820, severe as they may see to be, particularly the last, had the active and mark support of the most distinguished Representatives Congress from the State of South Carolina, and t of the ablest Representatives of every other State the Union. There was but one opinion in the Sen and House of Representatives, that the treaty gagement of the United States with Great Brit the times and the circumstances of it, called for Acts in favor of humanity. They were necessary vindicate our national sincerity from almost putation of connivance at the violations of our of our Acts for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

What those circumstances were will be shown the narrative I shall now give you. At no time modern commerce been assailed by more exten or more brutal piracies and murders than it wa the year 1815, and for 20 years afterward.

The general pacification in Europe in 1814 and t of the United States with Great Britain, threw ou employment numbers of men who had been acc tomed to the violence of war and to the hazards gains of privateering.

They were unfitted for any quiet, social conditi were without daily occurring or expected causes excitement, and had not those virtues suited to pursuits of peace. Their vessels had been built, equipped and manned for pursuit and for fight were unfit for the carrying trade of commerce. M of them were soon employed in a force trade, smuggling on every shore of the Atlantic. transition to piracy soon followed, I believe (speak from the history of that day and from pu documents) that there was no nation in Europe of whose vessels were not so used, and many of th of the United States were navigated by our citiz and by foreigners for the same purpose. In the la ter part of the year 1816, and during the follow year, vessels of that class were on the coasts of Continent from Cape Horn to the Gulf of Florida. first they were pirates without combinations, afterwards became associated and had places of d for the sale and division of their spoil. Those pla were on the uninhabited Atlantic coast of Ameri and those localities are now known. At length adventurer, daring and knowing, conceived an id and executed it, to make the Island of Fernandi their rendezvous. He seized it, declaring it to be longer a dependence of Spain, and organized a G ernment there, in conjunction with citizens of United States who were men of broken fortune home.

They claimed for themselves the privileges of tionality, invited an accession of numbers from ev part of the world, recruited them as soldiers, employed them on board of cruisers which had c missions of their own, with simulated documents papers of the United States and of the nations of rope. Spain could not dislodge them. Our nego tions were then going on for the purchase of Flori In a short time the little island (now probably t come a city of note) was filled with the stolen p ucts of commerce. The plan was to smuggle th into the adjoining districts of the United States, ov land by the way of Florida, and from p on the St. Mary's River into the interi Our citizens from the north and south not resist the temptation; men from the most east of the United States and the nea south to the locality, were there for unlaw purposes, just as they had been a few years befo during the war of the United States and England, smuggle our cotton into Fernandina on English count, and in return, to smuggle into the Uni States the fabrics of her manufactures. In a sh time this assumed Government opened the Island a depôt for slaves from Africa. Two cargoes of th arrived there in the year 1818, in such a conditio misery from long confinement, starvation and scou ing, that the representation of it caused all over United States a deep and indignant sympathy. Th and there were but few of them, who survived, w bought by a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, by a resident merchant of Savannah, and were s cessfully introduced into the United States.

A third cargo arrived under like circumstances with the same results. It was known that oth would follow, and with a proper regard for human and the political interest of the nation, Mr. Mon then President, determined to take possession of island. It was done by a military force. The Gen. Bankhead commanded the expedition. Au Government and forces, after a show of resista surrendered. Himself and his officers fled, and t an end was put to their combination for smugg and piracy. It must not be supposed, however, tha gush of sympathy from such a cause led to the en ments of the Act of 1820. It had a deeper and wi foundation, as you will presently see, in the lo standing conviction of the American people, that African Slave-trade was wrong in itself.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION.

Your attention will now be called to the history the legislation of Congress to prohibit the Afric Slave-trade, with especial reference to the religio moral and political considerations on which it re and to the constitutionality of the Act of 1820, mak that trade *piracy*, punishable with death.

The colonial history of the States, in my judic circuit, North and South Carolina and Georgia, hibits the existence of a profound impression amo the people, that *the Slave-trade was not a legitim commerce, but that it involved the perpetration of e mous crimes.* The same feeling, belief, and opini had been frequently expressed in Virginia, and Ma land manifested the same sentiments and dispositi to abolish it—all of them suggested measures for discouragement.

This sentiment, common indeed to all the coloni was expressed by the first Constitutional Congress 1774, in its adoption, unanimously, by all the coloni of the non-importation, non-consumption, and non- portation agreement, and with more emphasis by Congress of 1776. That Congress resolved that importation of African slaves should be abandon and for a time there was no State in which the tr was tolerated.

The provisions of the Federal Constitution w settled with much deliberation and care. They w reported by a committee formed by a member fr each State, and their report, with amendments, adopted as the complete and final adjustment of constitutional arrangement of that subject.

This adjustment contemplated that either of States "then existing," should retain its power to mit slaves until the year eighteen hundred and eig and that after the year eighteen hundred and sev Congress should have plenary authority to regulate prohibit it. Mr. Madison expressed the sense of Federal Convention, when he said, in the Virgi Convention, "it appeared to him that the Gene Government would not intermeddle with that prope for twenty years, but to lay a tax on every Slave i ported, not exceeding ten dollars, and that, after expiration of that period, they might prohibit traffic altogether."

But the reservation of the power to "the Unit States" to admit Africans to be held as Slaves, opposed with much earnestness in the Federal C vention that passed it, and was regarded as a seri objection in many of the conventions assembled the different States to ratify the Constitution. limitation of the power of the United States to leg late upon the subject, did not extend to the trade w foreign nations, or to the territories.

In the year 1794 and 1800, during the Administ tions of Gen. Washington and Mr. Adams, Americ ships and American seamen were prohibited from gaging in or carrying on the slave trade among fo eign nations, under heavy penalties. In 1798 a 1804, the trade was prohibited in the Mississippi a Louisiana Territories, comprising, then, all the sla holding Territories of the United States.

In the year 1806, President Jefferson congratulat Congress upon the approach of that period when power became plenary, and invited it to pass suitab laws for the final suppression of the trade. The p hibitory sections of the Act of 107 were adopted, w unusual harmony of sentiment by Congress, and w the result of Mr. Jefferson's recommendations. was said in the debate that took place upon that b that the sentiment was general for the abolition of Slave-trade, and that the only inquiry was, how could be most effectually done.

In the treaty of peace concluded at Ghent betwe the United States and Great Britain, the trade w pronounced to be "irreconcilable with humanity a justice," and the contracting parties engaged to u their best endeavors for its abolition.

In 1818, 1819 and 1820 the laws of the United Stat upon the subject were revised, and additional severit given to the enactments.

Thus it is seen that during the administrations the first five Presidents, all of whom were concerne in settling the foundations of the Government, a seri of laws, based upon a common principle, and havin a common end, have been adopted by the united an concurring views of the States and the people for th suppression of the African Slave-trade.

The powers of Congress to suppress the Slave-trade, passing all laws necessary and proper for that purpos is not questioned by any one at all conversant with t Constitution and constitutional history of the Unit States.

As a matter of commerce, the power of Congress t regulate the foreign Slave-trade is plenary and co clusive. As it affects navigation and the police of th ocean and seas, the power given to define and punis piracies and felonies on the high seas is without limi ation. And in so far as it affects intercourse with th inhabitants of another continent, and the relation which shall exist between our citizens and those in habitants, the power of Congress to determine upo that intercourse, and to control the citizens of th United States in regard to it, is absolute and uncondi ional.

The act of Congress relating to the Slave-trade d vide the offenders into three classes, and apportio various degrees of punishment among them. I sha speak of but one of them. The class treated as th most criminal, and upon whom the denunciation o punishment falls most severely, comprises the crew or ship's company of the vessel, who are immediatel employed in carrying on the trade.

The act of Congress of May, 1820, describes thi class as the crew or ship's company of any America vessel, or the citizens of the United States employed in any foreign vessel engaged in the Slave-trade. The Supreme Court of the United States have said, i reference to a similar enactment. "As to our own citizens, there is no reason why they should be exempted from the operation of the law of the country, even though in foreign service. Their subjection to these laws follows them everywhere."

The crimes described in this act have been already mentioned in almost the language of it, but in the connection the repetition with greater brevity will be allowable.

Those crimes may be committed by landing from any such vessel, and on any foreign shore seizing a negro or mulatto not a slave under any State or Territorial law of the United States with intent to make of him a slave; or by forcibly or fraudulently decoying or abducting such a person to such ship or vessel, or forcibly confining or detaining him on board with such an intent, or selling or attempting to sell him as a slave on the high seas, or landing him from the vessel, with such intent. The person transgressing in either of the particulars mentioned is to be adjudged a pirate, and the penalty is death.

The crime of kidnapping the inhabitant of another country by a citizen of the United States, or by the employment of an American vessel, is as plainly within the power of Congress to define and punish and denominate it piracy as it would be for Congress to punish for piracy the crew of any vessel who might land upon the shore of the United States with intent to kidnap, or who should kidnap the citizens of the United States or the negro slaves on plantations situated on the coast of the United States. In either case it belongs to Congress to affix the punishment for the offence, upon its own convictions of its enormity and its mischievous tendency. The denomination applied to the offender is of no importance to the character of the act, though without designation otherwise, it may be as to the punishment of the offence.

But there can be no difficulty in vindicating the classification of the offence described in the act as piracy.

The Acts of 1794, 1800, 1807 and 1818, abolished the Slave-trade, and prohibited the employment of American seamen and vessels, either in the foreign Slave-trade or in the importation of slaves to the United States. The American citizen was not allowed to acquire any title to the subject of such traffic, from any person concerned in it. *The rights of the inhabitants of Africa to their liberty were required to be inviolable by the inhabitants* of the United States. To this limited extent they were placed upon the same conditions as the inhabitants of any other country.

From a remote antiquity, the seizure and abduction of men and women, with the intent to dispose of them as slaves, by the crew or ship's company, of vessels roaming at large for the purpose of plunder and traffic, have been deemed and always called acts of piracy. It was a capital offence by the Jewish law, and to steal a human being, man, woman or child, or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country into another, has always been considered to be *piracy*, and is now so considered by all nations enjoying Jewish and Christian instruction, punishable with death.

The exclusion of the inhabitants of Africa from such protection, so far as the nations of Europe are concerned, commenced in the early part of the 14th century; the Portuguese having then begun the traffic in slaves from the western shores of that continent. But they placed their rights to do so, and their excuse for it, upon the Roman law of "*Jure gentium, servi nostri sunt qui ab hostibus capiuntur.*"

Nor was it ever recognized in Europe to be an allowable trade upon any other principle, until the Emperor Charles V. authorized in 1516 the introduction of Africans into the Island of St. Domingo, from the establishments of the Portuguese on the coast of Guinea, to work the mines in that island. It was subsequently sanctioned by the nations of Europe for the same purpose and for agricultural labor, and for the last it was introduced by all of them into their respective colonial possessions in America. But now the sanction of all of them for such a trade having been withdrawn, and all of them having declared it to be piracy, the natural rights of the inhabitants of Africa are secured against the violation of them by their respective citizens and subjects, as to the transportation of them to any port of the world, with intent to make them slaves.

A classical writer upon the manners of the ancient Greeks informs us: "The supply by war of slaves there, seldom equaled the demand; in consequence a race of *kidnappers* sprung up, partly merchants and partly *pirates*, who roamed about the shores of the Mediterranean, as such miscreants do now about the slave coasts, picking up solitary and unprotected individuals. Greek and Roman authorities tell us that when the Silesian pirates had the possession of the Mediterranean, as many as ten thousand slaves were said to have been imported and sold in one day."

Lord Slowell describes a pirate "as one who renounces every country, and ravages every country on its coasts, and vessels indiscriminately." And it is quite clear, politically and judiciously, that a *pirate* is one who, without a commission from any public and recognized authority, shall ravage the coasts or vessels of any country indiscriminately. Mr. Jefferson, in his draft of the Declaration of Independence, denounces the African Slave-trade "as a piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel nations."

The motives and considerations which induced Congress, with scarcely a division, to enact the law of May, 1820, are fully explained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, which recommended the passage of the Bill. "Congress," say the Committee, "have heretofore marked with decided reprobation the authors and abettors of this iniquitous commerce in every form which it assumes, from the inception of its unrighteous purpose in America, through all the subsequent steps of its progress to its final consummation—the outward voyage, the cruel seizure and forcible abduction of the unfortunate African from his native home, and the fraudulent transfer and sale of the person so acquired. It may, however, be questioned if a proper discrimination of their relative guilt has entered into the measure of punishment annexed to their criminal acts. Your Committee cannot perceive wherein the offence of kidnapping an unoffending inhabitant of a foreign country, in chaining him down for a series of days, weeks, and months, amidst the dying and the dead, to the pestilential hold of a slave ship; of consigning him, if he chance to live out the voyage, to perpetual Slavery in a remote and unknown land, differs in malignity from piracy, and why a milder punishment should follow the one than the other crime? Are there not united in this offence all that is most iniquitous in theft, most daring in robbery, and cruel in murder. If the internal wars of Africa and their desolating effects may be imputed to the Slave-trade, and that the greater part of them must, cannot now be questioned, his crime, considered in its remote as well as its proximate consequences, is the very darkest in the whole catalogue of human iniquities, and its authors should be regarded as *hostes humani generis*."

In the year 1823, the House of Representatives of Congress, adopted a resolution to request the President to prosecute, from time to time, negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and of America, for the effectual abolition of the African Slave-trade and its ultimate annunciation as piracy under the laws of nations by the consent of the civilized world. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 139 yeas to 9 nays, and among those who voted for it, were Mr. Buchanan, now our President; Mr. McLane, of Delaware; Mr. Poinsett, Mr. McDuffie, and Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina; Mr. Reid, of Georgia; Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania; Stephenson, of Virginia, and Williams, of North Carolina. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, the mover of the resolution, said that technical objections have been urged and sneers have been indulged against the legal accuracy of the application of the term piracy to the offence. Such criticism has no sound reason to sustain it. The law of nations is in part natural—in part conventional. Its only sanction is to be found in the physical force—its legal authority in the express or local consent of nations. The consent of nations may make piracy of any offence on the high seas. In seeking a denomination for a new crime, it is not necessary to invent a new term. The object of classing the prohibited act under an old title, is to provide for the former a definite and complete remedy. Piracy, under the law of nations, is alike understood, and punished by all nations. And is there no analogy between the African Slave-trade and the offence of piracy, which would warrant the proposed classification of the former crime under the latter title? It may sometimes be difficult, amidst conflicting authorities, to say what is not piracy, but it cannot be so to determine what is. It is robbery on the high seas without a lawful commission from any recognized authority to take from a vessel, without color of law, a single package of goods. And is it not robbery to seize, not the property of the man, but the man himself; to chain him down, with hundreds of his fellows, in the pestilential hold of a slave ship, in order, if he chance to survive the voyage, to sell him to a foreign master? By a former law, almost coeval with our Constitution, we made murder on the high seas piracy. The seizure of an African by the landing of the crew of a vessel with intent to make him a slave on a foreign land is *kidnapping*, and its consummation on the high seas is within the power of Congress to "define and punish piracies." Search the etymology of the term of piracy, and its applications to crimes, and nothing restricts it to injuries to property, or to offences which have their inception and termination on the high seas. The act of violation may begin on the shore and be continued on the ocean for the consummation of its intention elsewhere, and Congress may define it to be either a piracy or a felony, according to its sense of the enormity of the purpose or intention of the persons concerned in it. Congress has defined it to be piracy, and has declared that it shall be punished with death.

The Act of the 15th May, 1820, on this subject was a consummation of its legislation for the complete abolition of the Slave-trade. *It was not passed under any momentary excitement or impulse, but it was the deliberate and considered act of the Federal Government to carry out a policy that had been disclosed in the first days of our existence as a free and independent people, and which in every stage of its history had been sanctioned by the moral sense of the people.* Under the resolution before mentioned, which was so triumphantly passed in the House of Representatives, the Executive Government entered upon negotiations with Great Britain, and in the year 1824 its Parliament followed the lead of this country in designating the crime of abducting Africans from their shores to make them slaves as *piracy*. All the nations of Europe, as well as of America, have followed in the same legislation, and the object of the resolution of 1824 seems to be near its accomplishment.

Upon three occasions since 1824 the subject has been under the consideration of Congress, and at each time has a determination been fully expressed to maintain the principles that had been incorporated into the legislation of the country.

No part of it has been more explicit in that declaration than the States in my Judicial Circuit. Georgia declared in her Constitution of 1798, that there should be no future importation of Slaves into the State, from Africa or any foreign place, after the first day of October ensuing. South Carolina prohibited negroes and Slaves of any color from being brought into the State as early as the 4th November, 1788. That State's Act of the 21st December, 1792, is to the same purpose, with this addition, that there should be no importation of Slaves or negroes, mulattoes or Indians, Moors or mestizoes, *bound to service for a term of years*. And her repeated legislation from that time to the year 1803, extended and renewed the prohibition of the importation of Slaves into that State. And it is a little amusing too, that the origin of the present African apprentice system was begun in attempts to violate her laws forbidding the importation of Slaves and negroes under the pretence that they were only bound to service for a term of years. But the artifice was discovered, and the State has the credit of having accommodated her legislation to the fraud, so as to prevent and punish it. When the Constitution was under discussion, the Convention of North Carolina had no legislation directly to prohibit the importation of slaves. It only imposed duties upon the introduction of them into that State; but since her ratification of the Constitution, no State in the Union has more faithfully kept the Act of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves, unless it be the State of South Carolina, for from what I have judicially witnessed in that State, I can say, notwithstanding there are a few there who are active advocates for the renewal of the Slave-trade, that the people of that State are not at all likely to recede from their long-standing policy in that regard.

In 1826, in the discussion of the Panama Mission, Col. Hayne, a member of the Senate from the State of South Carolina, said: "The United States were the first to set their faces against the Slave-trade, and the first to repress it among her citizens. We are entitled to the honor of having effectually accomplished this great object; not more by the force of our laws than by the omnipotent power of public opinion. In all measures of this character every portion of our fellow citizens have cordially coöperated, and even in those States where Slavery exists, the people have gone heart and hand with the Government in every measure calculated to cut up this nefarious trade by the roots. In the State which I have the honor to represent any man concerned directly or indirectly in this traffic, would be indignantly driven out of society."

Mr. Johnson, a member of the Senate from Louisiana, said: "A general accordance in principle and sentiment prevails throughout the civilized world in regard to the duty and obligation of nations to exterminate the Slave-trade. It is the prevailing feeling of the age. This inhuman traffic, which fills the world with misery, ought to be effectually suppressed. It belongs to Christian Nations to put an end to this infamous practice, with all the crimes and horrors that follow its commission."

Judge Berrien, of Georgia, said: "For myself, I abhor the Slave-trade. It is abhorred by my constituents. Even at the time when it was tolerated by our laws it was not in the Southern portion of this Union that its practical advocates were found."

At a later period in the history of the country, 1843, the United States was called upon to consider the measures for the execution of the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain, relative to the suppression of the Slave-trade. These measures will be found in the treaty negotiated at Washington with that Power, frequently called the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. That treaty was ratified and is now a part of the law of the land. The eighth article requires "both countries to prepare, equip and maintain in service on the coast of Africa a sufficient and adequate squadron to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the Slave-trade." The ninth article recites that notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave-trade, the facilities for carrying on that trade and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags and other means are so great, and the temptations so strong for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, that the desired result may be long delayed unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes. The parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

This treaty was ratified by the Senate by a vote of 39 Ayes to 9 Nays, three of those who voted in the negative representing slaveholding States. One of those was Col. Benton, and one of the grounds of his objection to the treaty was the clause just recited, but he declared the trade itself diabolical and infamous.

The Constitution of the United States, mainly made by slaveholding States, authorized Congress to put an end to the importation of slaves by a given day. Anticipating the limited day by legislation, Congress had the law ready to take effect on the day permitted. On the 1st day of January, 1808, Mr. Jefferson being President, the importation of slaves became unlawful and criminal. A subsequent act following up the idea of Mr. Jefferson in the first draught of the Declaration of Independence, qualified the crime as *piratical* and delivered up its pursuers to the sword of Justice, as the enemies of the human race. Vessels of war cruising on the Coast of Africa under our act of 1819, have been directed to search our own vessels, to arrest the violators of the law, to bring in the ships for condemnation, and the men for punishment. At this time the government is not unmindful of this treaty obligation, for our next squadron for the coast of Africa will consist I believe of four steamers and as many sloops-of-war, and four steamships will probably cruise off Cuba to intercept slavers that may escape the ships on the African coast. Mr. Calhoun voted for the ratification of the treaty, and expressed his clear convictions "that the policy of closing the markets of the world was both right and expedient in every point of view, that we were deeply committed against the traffic, both by legislation and treaty. The influence and the efforts of the civilized world were directed against it, and that too under our lead at the commencement."

Still later, in 1855, the House of Representatives, by a vote nearly unanimous, decided that it was not expedient to repeal the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

The leading points in the legislative history of the laws under discussion have been referred to, to show upon what solid foundations of authority and consent on the part of the executive and legislative departments of the government, the laws for the suppression of the slave trade rest. No doubt has been entertained by the long succession of jurists and statesmen who have been concerned in their discussion and enactment, of the constitutional power of Congress to pass them. *There is no question of public morality which has been more clearly and solemnly maintained than that on which this legislation reposes. It would be a retrograde movement of more than a century to consent to abate one line of the condemnation of this trade or to relax any effort for its extirpation.* Many of the clauses of these laws have come before the Judiciary department of the United States for interpretation; property has been sentenced to confiscation and men have been tried and some condemned for the violation of them. Not a question has been decided in the Circuit or in the Supreme Court which in any manner impugns their validity as constitutional enactments.

Having thus given you, gentlemen, the acts and their legislative history, all of which have hitherto had the support and concurrence of the people of the United States, and by no part of the people more so than by the people of the Slaveholding States; should cases of the kind be submitted to you by the District-Attorney you will no doubt show yourselves true and faithful to the Constitution and laws of our country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The observance of Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts is consistent, for the authorities annually dispense turkeys and creature-comforts to the prisoners they keep in jail. Last Thursday, the 512 prisoners in the State Prison were regaled with the following excellent variety: 500 pounds poultry, 350 pounds sausages, 5 barrels apples, 5 bushels oranges, 2 barrels turnips, 5 barrels potatoes, 150 pounds raisins, 200 pounds rice, 15 pounds tea, 15 pounds coffee, 100 pounds sugar, 8 cans milk and 3 barrels crackers. On the same day, three prisoners in Suffolk County jail were fed in like manner.

There can be now no want of Protestant Church accommodation in Paris. A recent Saturday issue of *Galignani's Messenger* contains eight distinct advertisements of divine service which were to take place on Sunday, viz., at Rev. A. Gurney's English Church, the Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Chapel, Congregational Worship, Church of England, English Church, (Rue d'Aguesseau,) American Episcopal Church, and the American Chapel.

The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* states that the following tenders were sent in for the Panama mail service, as advertised for in June last: Howard & Lever, 55 days, £119,000; Croskey & Co., 55 days, £140,000; Australian and Pacific Company, 45 days, £164,000; Greek and Oriental Company, 55 days, £164,000; Pearson & Co., 55 days, no amount named; Joseph Cunard, 55 days, £210,000; Royal Mail Company, 55 days, £220,000.

At Shirehampton recently there was a most remarkable hurricane, which tore down scores of fine elm trees, six or more sometimes in a row. At Pill, close by, roofs were taken off houses, chimney stacks blown down, and a vast number of smaller effects produced. In one woody spot the scene is as if some mighty giants had been hewing away at random among the forest trees.

It is stated, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent of the Inverness *Courier*, that a gamekeeper in Strathglass hurt his leg while out in the snow the other day, and having crawled to the shelter of a rock, slept—covered by his cloak—for nearly 60 hours. He then awakened, and contrived to reach his home, where he lies, ill and frost-bitten, though it is hoped that he may escape with the loss of some of his toes.

The *Mining Journal* says that, after a large number of experiments, Dr. Collyer has succeeded in manufacturing a paper from straw which is in every respect equal to rag paper, many reams having already been finished. By his mode of treating the straw, he splits it and separates the silicia and gluten without in any way injuring the fibre. Baron Liebig has pronounced a very favorable opinion of the invention.

The venerable Moses Grant, of Boston, writes by way of "encouragement to the young," that no less than five boys bearing the name of Brown, and all from different families of the Browns, have risen to notable positions in society from the charitable asylum of the Boys' Asylum and Farm School in Boston. Mr. Grant wishes to know "what these five Browns would have been if left to themselves?"

A carman killed a companion in Cincinnati, in a fit of passion, on the 3d of April, 1858. With his wife and child he fled to Australia, and a few days since returned to Cincinnati, with the sole view of surrendering himself to the authorities. He says that success attended his business in Melbourne, but a phantom followed him, and he had to come back.

Two of our disreputable fellow-citizens—the confidence men—bestowed themselves upon Cincinnati last Saturday. Their conduct excited suspicion, and was watched, and just as an old gentleman, accurately named Green, from Lewis County, Ky., was about to be victimized, the hand of the law fell upon them, and they were incarcerated.

A ball was announced to be given in a mill at Buffalo, Iowa, a few nights since, but as only sixty young men, unaccompanied by ladies, made their appearance, the festivity was postponed. The disappointed ones determined to make a night of it, and finally exasperated a bar-keeper so highly that he fired into them with his double-barreled gun, wounding six seriously and one perhaps fatally.

A telegram in the *Nord* states that fourteen youths, pupils in the Naval School, having been implicated in the late plot in Turkey, were, without trial, tied up in sacks, with a 30-pound shot at their feet, and quietly thrown into the Bosphorus. Their ages averaged about 15.

The dead body of an engineer, who had been missing about a fortnight from Hingham, Mass., was found last Sunday, standing upright in a well, containing a few feet of water, and itself only eight feet deep. It is supposed that in a fight he was killed, and afterwards thrown in.

On the person of an old and ragged German, arrested lately in Cincinnati for vagrancy, were found $211 in gold. When placed in the station-house, and relieved of his little fortune, he wept like a child, and begged the officers whatever they did with his body, not to deprive him of the custody of his money.

The body of a young man recently discovered in the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, has been recognized as that of Edwin R. Haworth, a graduate of the High School, very accomplished. It is supposed that melancholy, induced by want of employment, impelled him to self-destruction.

A Deputy U. S. Marshal, of Western New-York, passed through Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening, from Warren, Pa., *en route* for Buffalo, having in his custody five individuals, who are charged with breaking into the Post-office at Olean, Cattaraugus County, some months since. They were arrested six miles below Warren.

In Davie County, N. C., not long ago, a stalwart youth of 96 was married to a blooming maiden of 87 summers. The couple gaily sped on foot to the residence of the officiating magistrate, and walked home again with the knot tied—round trip, sixteen miles.

William Scott, a member of a New-York firm, was arrested lately in Columbus, Geo., and expelled from the town, because he made an open expression of sympathy for John Brown, and had Beecher's sermons with him.

The Boston *Traveller* reports that on Thanksgiving evening the residents of West Cambridge had a genuine thanksgiving. The town was supplied with gas for the first time, and the citizens united in a general illumination of their dwellings.

Gas-Works are in the process of erection at the coal-breaker of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company, near Sunbury, Pa., in order to obtain sufficient light to enable them to work the machine by night as well as day.

The large and valuable library of Gen. William H. Sumner, of East Boston, has been bequeathed to the Sumner Library Association. A year or two since land valued at $20,000 was bestowed upon the Association by the same generous patron.

The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* will probably be taken from the dry-dock, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, next Tuesday, when the frigate *St. Lawrence* will be docked for the purpose of having her copper renewed.

Two boys in Texas recently killed a man for testifying in Court against their mother, in a case of desired divorce from their father.

LAW REPORTS.

Habeas Corpus.

The Application of Louisa Cook and Louisa Brower.—The prisoners in this case were arrested in a lager-bier saloon on Leonard-street on Friday night, at the instance of George Cook and George Broomhurst, who charged them with vagrancy. They were taken before Justice Osborn, and committed on the charge.

They now obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Monday. Their petition stated that Louisa Cook was the wife of Geo. Cook, whose conduct toward her had been such that she was obliged to leave his house, which she had done, and was now living with her fellow prisoner at No. 3 Hoboken-street; that they were falsely charged and arrested without cause, and committed without any examination whatever.

Street Improvements—Lowering the Grade of Pearl-street.

Michael L. Leman vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action brought in the Superior Court for damages for injury to plaintiff's store, No. 409 Pearl-street, occasioned in lowering the grade of Pearl-street, to make it correspond with the New-Bowery. The store was formerly on a level with the street, but, by reason of the alteration of the grade, the street was brought about three and a half feet below. The plaintiff brought this action, contending that the act of the City in lowering the grade was illegal, it having been done regardless of certain provisions of the legislative act authorizing the improvement; also, because no Commissioners were appointed, &c. The Referee, Judge Mason, before whom the cause was tried, reported in his favor for $500 damages. The City ook an appeal to the General Term, which, on Saturday, affirmed the judgment appealed from, with costs.

The Judd Libel Suit—Verdict.

Orin B. Judd vs. James Edmund—Tried before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas. This was an action for libel, growing out of the controversy relative to the revision of the English version of the Bible by the American Bible Union. The case was brought on on the 11th inst., was reported in the Times of the 12th, and has been on trial since. The jury now gave to plaintiff a verdict for $2,000. Messrs. Dorlington and John Graham for plaintiff; A. B. Campbell, J. W. Nye and J. W. Gerrard for defendant.

The Record Commission.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. The Board of Supervisors.—This case, it will be remembered, was argued before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, some weeks since, on a motion by the relators to quash the return of the defendants to the alternative *mandamus* issued to them, requiring them to pay for the printing of the records. The facts were given in the Times of Nov. 3 last. We understand that Justice Ingraham has rendered his decision denying the motion.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—STRONG, J.

Stoke vs. Andre.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Giles vs. Crosbie; Stoddard vs. Rotton; Griffin vs. Corlies; Rees vs. Lyon; Adams vs. Leland; Lemon vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgments affirmed, with costs in each case.

Griffin vs. Cranston.—Motion denied, with costs; $10 to be costs in the cause, to abide event of full disposition of the question of costs therein.

Reed vs. Spaulding.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict. Judgment for the plaintiff, in accordance with mutual stipulation between the parties.

Willett vs. Northam.—Judgment for the plaintiff for amount claimed, less $175 50.

Duncan vs. The Great Western Insurance Company.—Judgment for the plaintiff in conformity to stipulation between the parties.

SPECIAL TERM—HOFFMAN, J.

Townsend vs. Bogert.—Motion denied without costs.

Levi vs. Joudon.—The compromise with the defendants, the acceptors of the bill of exchange, and a release to them, would discharge the liability of the estate of the drawer. I do not know how to escape from this result if so. The condition on which the attorney agreed to compromise cannot be complied with. The supplementary proceedings cannot therefore be discharged.

Calendar—Monday, Nov. 28.

United States District Court.—Continuation of Jury calendar.

Supreme Court, General Term.—Unchanged.

Supreme Court, Circuit.—*Part I.*—The same.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2,730, 2,840, 2,492, 2,698, 2,854, 2,856, 2,858, 2,862, 2,864, 2,866, 2,868, 2,876, 2,872, 2,874, 2,876, 2,878, 2,880, 2,882, 2,884, 2,886.

Superior Court.—Adjourned for the term.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 57 bbls. Ashes; 20,456 bbls. Flour; 1,095 bbls. Corn Meal; 73,889 bushels Wheat; 11,329 bushels Corn; 1,921 bushels Rye; 45,059 bushels Barley; 15,343 bushels Oats; 4,347 pkgs. Provisions, and 165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 16 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,415 bbls., including 1,099 bbls. Pots and 316 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 180 bags Rio at 11¼@c. 12¼c. ℔ ℔. In Boston sales have been made of 6,000 pockets Java, to go out of market, on private terms, and 400 pockets do., at 14c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bales, including 600 bales *in transitu*. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
Middling	11¼	11⅜	11½	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12¼	12⅝	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been in very good demand to-day, and prices of low and medium grades, which have been in most request, have again advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. We have heard of sales of 24,000 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State at $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 40	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern is in good request, and desirable lots are advancing. Sales have been reported of 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for at buoyant rates; sales have been made of 500 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn [illegible] 10 for new and old Jersey [illegible] 25 for Baltimore, and $4 35 [illegible] bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been pretty actively sought after, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 41,500 bushels, including inferior to fair White Canadas, at $1 35@$1 40; prime do. do., on terms not ascertained; good White Michigan at $1 50; fair Milwaukee Club, part at $1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 18; and fair White Southern, at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales, 12,500 bushels, at 96c.@98c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern; 96c. for old White Southern; 88c. for new White do., and 75c.@85c. for inferior to good new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is plenty and depressed. The demand is moderate. Sales have been reported of 13,600 bushels, including Canada East at 76c.@78c.; State at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats have been rather inactive, including Canada, at 47c.@48c.; Western, at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 300 bales on private terms.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $23 50@$24 25 ℔ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia, sales have been confined to 500 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $23 50 for No. 1, and $22 50 for No. 2, on time; 500 tons Forge at $23, 6 months, delivered at Pittsburgh; 300 tons Rails, at $50, cash, ℔ ton.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been made at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,370 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 for Mess, and $12@$11 12½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive. The sales of Lard reached 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, mainly at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in good request, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 570 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20; India Mess, $21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 175 tcs., principally for export, at $4@$4 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made to-day of 280 hhds. Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 310 hhds. New-Orleans, mainly at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and 280 boxes Havana, at 6⅜c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Small sales have been made at 10⅞c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔.; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 11,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; and 500 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d. For London, 200 tierces Beef at 5s.; and 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. For Antwerp, 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ℔ ℔.; and 200 tcs. Rice at 30s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Caravan*, 1,362 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, at 3-32d.; ship *Borneo*, 610 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, 7-16d.; bark *J. J. Hathorne*, 399 tons, same voyage, 7-16d., or if to Havre, ⅞c.; a British bark from Savannah to Barcelona, yellow Pine Lumber, $15; ship *Flora M'Donald*, 778 tons, from Baltimore to Cadiz for orders, with privilege two ports in Spain, Tobacco, 32s. ℔ hhd.; a brig, 200 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,900; a Br. brig, 130 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,100; a brig, 200 tons, to a windward island, 70c. ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 100 tons, to Jamaica and back, $900; a brig, 300 tons, same voyage, $2,200; a schooner, 171 tons, in the West India trade, $700 ℔ month; a brig, 180 tons, from Jacksonville to Curaçoa, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 90,000 Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk to St. Croix, $11 50; a brig, 200 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, Hogshead Staves, $13; a brig, 200 tons, from Sidney, C. B., to San Juan, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses $4, on deck; two brigs, 290 and 346 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a schooner, 173 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 14c.; a brig, 260 tons to Bermuda, $800; bark *M. C. Dyer*, 259 tons, from Marseilles or Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; a bark to Gibraltar, Sicily and back, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, from Charleston to a port in the North Sea; a Dutch brig, 250 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Holland, Naval Stores; a brig, 240 tons, to St. Jago and back, and ship *Aldanah*, 1,048 tons, to New-Orleans, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 103d ANniversary FESTIVAL of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November instant.

The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of the usual business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 16th inst.:

Alexander McKenzie, No. 81 Murray-st.
William Paton, No. 341 Broadway.
George Cruickshank, No. 42 Pine-st.
Allan Hay, No. 24 Broad-st.
Robert B. Campbell, No. 6 Hanover-st.
James Fraser, No. 38 Ferry-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH Anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, will take place on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 7½ P. M., at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery. The Polish Democratic Association invite all their countrymen and the friends of Liberty to take part with them.

JULIAN ALLEN,
JOHN GACEK,
W. KOCHANOWSKI,
ALEX. RASZEWSKI,
T. WISMOWSKI,
Committee.

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY HOLDS its sixth Anniversary in Mercer-st. Church, on MONDAY, 28th, at 7 o'clock P. M. The usual reports will show that the Society has had a prosperous year, and the congregation will doubtless be gratified to listen to addresses from Dr. Chambers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Cox, formerly of Brooklyn.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at noon. Subject—*Seedling Fruit and Forest Trees.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR., BUILDER.

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman,
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at Head-quarters, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. Pabor, Secretary.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JUST RECEIVED,
A magnificent assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES,
of the most novel description, which will be sold to the Trade, and also to charitable Fairs, at the lowest market prices, at
S. M. PEYSER'S,
No. 408 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal sts.,
Opposite the Brandreth House.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth and marriage, love affairs, journeys, law suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. Roeder succeeds when all others fail. Beware of impostors, and remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st. Mrs. R. is the same lady that formerly resided in Wooster, near Amity, and 18th-st., near 7th-av.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, IN THE LOWER PART of the City, a bunch of small KEYS, three of steel and one of brass, on steel ring. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving them at the Commonwealth Insurance Co., No. 6 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLE, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt: $45, $50, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, [illegible] $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte for sale cheap; elegantly finished in modern style; nearly new; best City maker; fully warranted; made to order for the present owner; has round corners, carved moulding, and is a gem in tone; is perfect in every way. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., third brick house from 40th-st. Will be sold a bargain if applied for in two days. Can be seen from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

FIRST PREMIUM, 1859—AWARDED TO BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, by the American Institute, for the best Piano-fortes, on account of their power, even regulation, and especially for the quality and sweetness of their tones. Our instruments are warranted to stand in tune equal to any that are made. Wareroom and Manufactory 173 Grand-st., corner of Baxter.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano for $170; been used a little; in perfect order; one for $160 and $140; also a large stock of new pianos at great bargains. No. 348 Bleecker-st.
G. & H. BANNORS.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife (without small children), a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also a small room, suitable for a single gentleman. Terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR SINGLE GENtlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, single or in suites, in a private family at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—A PLEASANT front room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 15 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a large spare room, with modern conveniences, will take a single gentleman or two, for partial board and dinner on the Sabbath; location near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name only, and place of business, G. R., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can have a comfortable home and board for the Winter; select society and an excellent table; modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st.; elevated location, six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant board in a private family, in one of the most pleasant parts of South Brooklyn; house has gas, bath, hot water, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, R. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A strictly private family in the neighborhood of Union-square will let a well-furnished parlor and bedrooms, on second story, to one or two gentlemen who may desire a quiet, respectable residence. Breakfast if desired. Cards of address to be had at Drug-store, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room (adjoining) to a single gentleman by a small private family, residing in 22d-st. near 6th-av., in a large three-story house, containing all modern improvements and conveniences. Breakfast given if desired; no other boarders taken. Address W., Box No. 2,346 Post office.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can procure pleasant rooms at No. 854 Broadway, near Union-square, without board; rooms newly painted and furnished; gas and fire; the best of attention given. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT—ON first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument; also, on the second and third floors. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD AT NO. 228 East Broadway. Gentlemen and wives may obtain furnished front rooms on second or third floor; also rooms for single men. Modern improvements in the house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A LARGER house than they require, desire to let a comfortably furnished room, with grate and closet, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER OF 14TH-st., some very desirable and handsomely furnished rooms will be disengaged in a day or two, and can be secured if applied for immediately.

19 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, ABOVE 15th-st.—Two single rooms to let, with board; this is a desirable location. Rooms front on the Park. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.,
is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.
Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. [illegible] East 2[illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.
Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. Engineering: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. Architecture.
3. Mechanics.
4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. Applied Chemistry—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. Physical Geography—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED—IN various sections of the Union; Teachers from $150 to $1,500 salaries—PUPILS from $100 to $500, for BOARD and TUITION. PARENTS, PRINCIPALS and TRUSTEES can make all arrangements at the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 BROADWAY. For Circulars, Catalogues and References, address RICE & ANDREWS.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—ENGAGED in teaching in a private family, has a few hours at his command which he would dispose of to any one wishing instruction in the higher English and Mathematical branches, Modern Languages, Drawing in Pencil and Color. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, prepares students practically for business. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from any hand. Ladies' Writing Class, $3. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Private rooms, $15.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GUEUMARD Brevetée de l'Université de France Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons, competent lessons in the French language; and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Open day and evening for class or private instruction. Success guaranteed. Call for circulars. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

EDWARD KOESSLY, PROFESSOR OF the German-American Institute, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., wishes to employ a few of his leisure hours in giving private lessons in the German language and literature.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH French, grammatically and conversationally, and drawing and primary classes in English, is wanted in a small select school near the City. A native of France preferred. Address WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PROTESTANT female lady as resident teacher in a first-class female institute in this City. Also, a teacher of guitar and vocal music for the South. Call on Rev. G. G. Saxe, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,
SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles County, Mo.,
Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—14 CASES AND 20,000 Hyacinths and assorted Bulbs at auction, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at No. 73 William-st., at 10½ o'clock each day. A fine collection, and worthy the attention of gardeners, nursery men, and those having gardens to decorate. Catalogues ready.

NUMISMATIC.—FOR SALE, A FINE AND RARE collection of American Copper Coinage, including a complete set of U. S. cents from the first, 1793, to 1859, Washington cents, cents of N. Y., N. J., Conn., Mass., Vt., Va., &c. May be seen at CROWEN'S Bookstore, corner of Broadway and 4th-st. Price $50.

FOR SALE.—A BLACK SLUT, "ALICE," 12 months old, by "Tramp," out of a half-breed Irish Water Spaniel, late the property of Hon. Grantley Berkley. Apply to RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

SPORTING.—FOR SALE, 6 BLACK TAN TERriers, 14 weeks old, of the purest breed; never will exceed 4 ℔s. weight when full grown. No. 175 William-st., tailor shop.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVE[illegible], 1859.

THE NEW-YO[illegible].

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, [illegible] Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price [illegible], served at 12½ cents a week, mailed [illegible] a year.

The [illegible] TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents [illegible].

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH HEIRESS—THE MOUSTACHE MANIA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—NORMA.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—LOVE IS BLIND—NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HAMLET—THREE OTHER PIECES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE DOOM OF DEVILLE.

FRENCH THEATRE—SAM COWELL'S COMIC DRAWING-ROOM CONCERTS.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

TEMPLE HALL—MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—WEBECK'S, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing the California mails and treasure of Nov. 5. The *Baltic's* specie list amounts to $1,700,000. Among the passengers were Judge HAUN, United States Senator from California, who will occupy the seat of the late Mr. BRODERICK at the coming session of Congress, and the officers of the United States frigate *Saranac*.

Our Aspinwall correspondent writes that there have been repeated complaints by passengers, both cabin and steerage, of the fare and accomodations on board the Vanderbilt line of steamers. A large number of passengers who came down by the *Cortez* from San Francisco had refused to go forward upon the *Daniel Webster* to Havana, and thence to New-York, on account of her limited accommodations, and had also declined to take passage on the *North Star*, for reason of her leaky condition. The United States ship *Preble* and the frigate *Sabine* were at Aspinwall, having put in for provisions. The *Jamestown* and Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Valorous* were at San Juan.

A report, believed to be well authenticated, prevailed at Aspinwall, to the effect that the Japanese Commissioners would leave Yeddo on the 22d of February for the United States, *via* Sandwich Islands, San Francisco, and Panama; and that the United States frigate *Roanoke*, now at Aspinwall, was to be fitted up for their reception, and would convey them to this port.

The news from South America by this arrival is unimportant. The report, previously received, of three successes of the revolutionary party at Carthagena, is confirmed. The Constitutional forces, under Gov. CALVO, had been defeated in a pitched battle at Mampos, by the Revolutionists under NIETO, and 100 men were left dead on the field; the loss on both sides being about equal. CALVO fled before the fight was over, and NIETO's party were in possession of the town. We learn from Chili that a revolution against President MONTT was regarded as imminent.

From the States of Central America, we receive tidings of the customary disturbances. The Costa Rican Constituent Assembly was still in session, disputing over a proposition to amend the Constitution in such manner as to exclude from the Presidency all persons holding the rank of General. The parties concerned in the late reactionary attempt have been banished to five different penal stations.

The news from San Francisco is but one day later than the intelligence received by the Overland Mail. The most remarkable tidings is that from the new mining region in the Washoe Valley; the richness of the yield surpassing anything ever before known in California. The markets continued to be glutted by the shipments from the East, and business in San Francisco was extremely dull. Judge TERRY had been indicted for the murder of Senator BRODERICK.

An important Anti-Mormon movement had taken place in Carson Valley. The Grand Jury had presented a strong remonstrance against the continuance of the Mormon jurisdiction over that portion of the Territory.

The news from Mexico is not favorable to the Liberal cause. The Liberal troops have experienced serious disasters at Tepic and at Queretaro. At the former place they were attacked by an inferior Reactionary force, and after a sharp contest, were constrained to evacuate the City, and to seek shelter at Mazatlan. The defeat of the Liberal leader DOBLADO, at Queretaro, has been already announced; but it now appears that MIRAMON commanded the victorious army. DOBLADO, it seems, had beaten the Conservatives, but failing to follow up his advantage, left them an opportunity to obtain reinforcements, and the generalship of MIRAMON. The joy at the capital in consequence of these successes was unbounded, and it was thought that the immediate effect of the news upon the Government of JUAREZ would be to compel it to seek forthwith the armed assistance of the United States. The mission of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* to Guaymas had been successful. Capt. PORTER had caused the American flag to be raised over the United States Consulate, and had announced to the authorities his intention to maintain it there. He was waiting to back up the demands of Capt. EWELL in reference to Col. STONE's surveying party.

News from Brownsville, received at New-Orleans by the *Arizona*, states that Capt. TOBIN, with a company of one hundred Rangers, was encamped half-way between Corpus Christi and Brownsville, awaiting reinforcements. Fifty men of the First Artillery had arrived at Brazos, and would proceed at once to Brownsville. The sworn statements put forth by one MILLER, which announced the capture of that town by CORTINAS, prove to have been utterly false. The force at Brownsville, numbering some 300 men, was considered sufficient to repel any attack. CORTINAS' chief officer had been executed at Brownsville.

The wreck of the steamship *Indian* proves to have been a very serious disaster. Twenty-seven lives were lost; the victims being chiefly steerage passengers. All the cabin passengers are saved. Five of the crew, who had taken refuge in one of the boats, were picked up by the British schooner *Wave*, and taken into Boston. Their statements, which we reproduce in another column, show that the steamer struck while running at a speed of eight knots per hour, and that the Captain was deceived by the soundings, having supposed himself to be off Cape Sable. The ship filled almost instantly, and in the rush for the boats, three were swamped. The statements of the captain and purser confirm the story of the seamen in all essential particulars. The accounts agree in stating that the morning was dark and hazy at the time of the disaster, and that the loss of life is attributable to the panic which prevailed among the steerage passengers. The *Gladiator* and *Emperor*, the vessels which rescued some of the survivors, succeeded also in securing the mails of the *Indian*, which will be forwarded to Portland by the steamer *Admiral*.

The military occupation of Charlestown has had the effect of suspending business, closing the churches, and depopulating the school-houses; the latter having been turned into barracks for the [illegible] forward for the execution of BROWN. A general order, issued by Gen. TALIAFERRO, announces that that officer has assumed the supreme command of the forces quartered in the town, and pays a compliment to the military skill of Col. DAVIS, by way of compensation for depriving him of his command. Our latest advices announce a rapid and formidable concentration of troops at Charlestown, to withstand an attempt at rescue, of which Gov. WISE and Mr. ANDREW HUNTER profess themselves to be reliably instructed. The students of the University of Virginia, eager to uphold the honor of the Commonwealth, have tendered their services to Gov. WISE, in a body; but His Excellency has not yet accepted the offer. Another suspicious peddler has been arrested, and another barn has been fired by the torch of the incendiary. JOHN BROWN has been visited by the notorious HENRY CLAY PATE, of Kansas, with whom he had an instant quarrel; and a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. MARCH, who had called to offer BROWN religious consolation, became so shocked at his views on Slavery that he left him with a denunciation. The Boston *Traveller* reports the return of Mr. HOYT, late BROWN's counsel, from a trip to Ohio, where he obtained affidavits to show that insanity is hereditary in BROWN's family.

The Whig General Committee met at Thorpe's Hotel on Saturday night, when Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, their nominee, and also the nominee of the American Party, for Mayor, tendered his acceptance of the honor in a neat speech, which was cordially appreciated. There was a skeleton at the Board, however, in the person of the Chairman, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., who, when confidently called upon to speak in indorsement of Mr. OGDEN's merits, actually told the Committee and that gentleman, that he would do for a foreign minister, but not for Mayor, and that he (Mr. KETCHUM) meant to support the right man, HAVEMEYER. Mr. TALLMADGE made an indignant rejoinder. The harmony of the meeting was disturbed. However, RUFUS F. ANDREWS received a unanimous nomination for Corporation Counsel. The nomination of a Governor of the Almshouse was deferred till to-morrow night.

In the libel suit brought by Dr. O. B. JUDD for publications relative to his labors on the revision of the English version of the Scriptures, the jury have rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. In the Court of General Sessions the jury, in the case of CHARLES MOORE, charged with the murder of DANIEL STACKPOLE, at a target excursion at Harlem in November, 1858, after listening to the summing up for the defence by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, and the reply of Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, for the prosecution, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Recorder BARNARD on Saturday issued warrants for the arrest of a number of gamblers who have for a long time plied their trade at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Officers BARTHOLOMEW, MALOY, BLONK, and WEBSTER entered the place about 3½ o'clock P. M., and arrested some dozen persons, as many others escaping by jumping from the windows. A portion of them were held to bail, and the rest were discharged.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the New-York Bible Society was held, last evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, and Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Boston.

The Stock Market on Saturday took a more general range in the rise and buoyancy of the Share list than previously reported, and a further large advance was had on the Bonds of the Erie Company. The excitement in Pacific Mail Shares continued through the forenoon, but subsequently abated somewhat on the current statement of the Street that the negotiations between Messrs. ASPINWALL and VANDERBILT, on behalf of the rival interests in the California trade had not been finally concluded. The nature and effect of the pending propositions between the parties are noticed at length in our Money column this morning.

The sales of Flour reached 26,700 barrels. Prices again advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ barrel. Wheat was in good demand at firmer rates. Other kinds of Grain were quiet. There were 1,500 bales Cotton disposed of at uniform rates. Sugars were in request. Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Tallow and Whisky were inactive. Provisions attracted less attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 543 vessels of all classes in port.

The Last Phase of Madness.

The Whig Party held a Municipal Convention on Saturday night, and our reporter has given an outline of the proceedings thereof. It is an instructive record. It shows what meaning our most "respectable" politicians attach to the words they use about public duties, and what weight they give to the claims of the City in which they live, and with whose honor and welfare their own are so closely connected. Nearly every member of this representative body seemed to be under the impression that the Election of next week was for President of the United States. Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN evidently looked upon himself as the candidate for that high office,—and the integrity of the Union as dependant upon his election to it. He made a speech,—voluble, vigorous and verbose,—abounding in all the graces of eloquence except modesty and common sense. He hopes to be elected, not because the City needs his services, but because he has always been a Whig,—because he has never swerved or faltered in his party allegiance,—because in the darkest hour, even when that party had not the ghost of a chance of serving the country, he has clung unflinchingly to its fortunes and its flag, and has persisted, with sublime and self-denying virtue, in being as useless and as ridiculous as the party rump which he mistook for his country and the Constitution. If there are men who do not understand their epoch, Mr. OGDEN claims to be among them.

The old Whigs will probably find out some time next Winter that the election of next week was for Mayor and Common Council of this City,—and that it had nothing whatever to do with JOHN BROWN and the Federal Constitution, or with the immortal memory of HENRY CLAY. They will be surprised to learn that the practical question decided was, What sort of a City Government New-York should have for the next two years:—whether it should be a Government of law and order and public spirit, or a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous and unprincipled ambition for the accomplishment of its reckless and selfish ends? We do not suppose the result, whatever it may be, will affect their digestion in the least. They do not care enough for the City, its character or its welfare, to lose an hour's peace for any calamity which may befall it. Their clamorous groans over its misfortunes, their distressed whinings over the decay of its government and the departure of its good name, have been partly the chronic grumblings of obese and unsuccessful egotists, and partly the plausible pretext for keeping themselves before a public in constant and imminent peril of forgetting their existence. But they have no more real feeling for the City, no more hearty desire for its prosperity and honor, than they have for the welfare of Tongataboo or the health of the fifteenth daughter of the King of the Cannibal Islands. They think more of keeping up their paltry party organization—of presenting their handful of voters in solid phalanx before the eyes of an astounded and admiring world—than of keeping the City Government out of the hands of rowdies and ruffians, and its treasury beyond the reach of jobbers, contractors and the miscellaneous horde who subsist on public plunder.

We find it difficult to reconcile the action of the Old Whigs in this matter with any theory of political honesty and common sense. The men who claim this designation profess to be, beyond all others, friends of order and of good government. They would resent the suspicion of aiding the election of FERNANDO WOOD as an imputation upon their personal integrity. Yet they know perfectly well that the only possible result of voting for a candidate of their own will be to increase WOOD's chances of success. There are many Republicans who think Mr. OPDYKE may be elected, by the division in the Democratic ranks, and that [illegible] the surest way of defeating WOOD. We [illegible] from them *in toto*—but there is sufficient plausibility in their estimate to excuse their action. The old Whigs have no such excuse. They know that their candidate will not be elected. They do not vote for him with reference to any such result. They are governed by their hatreds, their party spirit, their personal vanity—and not in the least by any sense of duty to the City or of regard for its interests. They are deliberately throwing overboard every consideration of the public good. So far as their action goes, they are surrendering the City government into the hands of the worst class of our population; they are making Ward bullies, the grog-shop fraternity, the jobbing interest, gamblers, rowdies and political sharpers the absolute arbiters of our municipal destiny,—the guardians of our homes and our marts, the protectors of our people, the custodians of our treasury, the representatives of our character and the rulers of our destiny for years to come. And they are doing all this deliberately, zealously, with "rousing cheers," for the sake of keeping up their "organization," and showing the world that the Old Whig Party still lives in the City of New-York! They may accomplish that object, but it will cost them the profound regret of every man who appreciates the value of an honest government that any Party should thus survive all regard for its character and for the interests which every party ought to consider paramount.

The Slave-trade at the South.

We publish this morning an able, valuable and timely vindication of the existing laws against the foreign Slave-trade, embodied in a charge delivered by Justice WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, to the Grand Jury in Savannah. Its special object is to show that the laws of Congress on this subject have been uniform in their tenor, from the earliest days of the Republic,—that they rest for their basis upon the conviction of the inherent wickedness and inhumanity of the traffic, and that they have been enacted with the concurrence and active aid of Southern statesmen. Judge WAYNE's object was mainly to impress upon the people of the South the inherent justice of these laws, and their obligation to give them full and effective force. We reprint the document, partly from its intrinsic interest and ability, and partly because it may help to disabuse the public mind at the North of the impression that the whole South is in favor of repealing these laws and restoring the trade in African slaves.

Judge WAYNE gives it to be understood that his charge is directed in part against the parties who have hitherto escaped conviction and punishment in connection with the voyage of the slaver yacht *Wanderer*. Some of these parties have just been put upon their trial and acquitted. The owner of the yacht, Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR, however, has not yet been arraigned. Why this is so we are not aware. In the examination of some of the witnesses upon the trials already held, efforts were apparently made to inculpate Mr. LAMAR in the transaction. But this certainly must have been quite needless, for we have always understood that Mr. L. avowed his ownership of the yacht, his sending her to Africa for slaves, his receipt and sale of her cargo, and his full and entire responsibility for the consequences of that participation in the Slave-trade. Our readers probably remember a letter which we published some two years ago from Mr. LAMAR to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he declared his intention to test the constitutionality of the laws against the Slave-trade by engaging in it himself, and thus making a case for judicial action. It was supposed to be with this lofty view, and not from the vulgar motives of pecuniary profit, that he bought the *Wanderer* and sent her on a voyage for slaves. Why has he not carried out the programme so ostentatiously announced? Why did he not at once surrender himself to the Courts, enter a plea of guilty as to the facts, and take issue on the constitutionality of the law? He declared this to be his purpose—why does it yet remain unfulfilled?

Judge WAYNE's charge evidently points to him as one of the parties concerned in the Slave trade who have hitherto escaped detection. It is scarcely possible that he should have intentionally avoided legal responsibility for this act, unless he has concluded to substitute as his reason for engaging in the Slave trade the sordid motive of profit, in place of the patriotic desire with which he started, of wiping away an unconstitutional law from the statute book of his country. He should certainly be afforded the opportunity of achieving that original purpose. If the Georgia Court will give him the chance, we are confident he will put the nation to no needless expense for witnesses, but will plead guilty to acts which he has uniformly admitted, in public and in private, and stake his personal safety upon the invalidity of the law which he declared he would violate because he deemed it unconstitutional. It is due to him that the experiment should be tried.

Affairs in Mexico.

The telegraphic dispatch of Saturday contradicted previous statements of Mexican affairs, and furnished us with fresh accounts, in the main, as improbable as the former. The only reliable fact of any importance is, that Mr. MCLANE has arrived at Vera Cruz. The statement that MIRAMON, at the suggestion of the French Minister, is to open Alvarado as a port of entry, and at the same time attack Vera Cruz, is absurd. MIRAMON has more than his hands full in attending to his own private affairs and his personal safety. The French Minister has no power or authority to influence or aid the Monarchist Party to blockade any port. The French debt is paid. Mexico owes France nothing.

Eighteen months ago, it was a prominent point in the policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON to gain a foothold in the Spanish-American countries, especially Mexico and Central America, and probably nothing but more weighty matters nearer home has caused the Emperor to withdraw his attention from this quarter for the present. Mons. DE GABRIAC is apparently left to inflict such petty annoyances on the Liberals as his ingenuity can devise. With no claims on Mexico, repudiated and despised by his own countrymen, the French Minister in Mexico is worthy of no sort of consideration on the part of the American Government in treating with that country.

The report of the defeat of DOBLADO and the capture of Oajaca by COBOS, of the Church forces, is more likely to prove untrue than otherwise;—but even if it should prove to be well founded, it will rather aid than hinder Mr. MCLANE in his negotiations with the Liberal Party.

Meantime the intelligence from the Northern provinces is of considerable interest. It was stated some days since in our correspondence from that region that Capt. EWELL, the officer in command at Fort Buchanan, Arizona, had been commissioned by the President of the United States to proceed to Sonora and inform Gov. PESQUIERA that he must allow Capt. STONE and his party to survey the public lands of the State of Sonora, as the Government of the United States had determined to sustain the contract under which the survey was commenced. To-day, we publish a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, to the effect that the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* had entered the harbor of Guaymas, and Capt. PORTER, on finding that Col. ALDEN, the acting United States consul in the absence of Judge ROSE, was not recognized, and that the American flag was not allowed to be hoisted, insisted that the Prefect should respect the consul's authority and permit the American flag to float over his office. It was supposed that Capt. PORTER would be present with Capt. EWELL to aid him in adjusting the difficulties with PESQUIERA. These proceedings have so much importance that we give the facts upon which they are based.

COMONFORT, during his administration, and not long before he fled from Mexico, granted to the firm of JECKER & Co., bankers in the City of Mexico, all the public lands in Sonora and one or two other Mexican States, in consideration of certain moneys which that firm advanced to him. JECKER & Co. contracted with Capt. J. B. G. ISHAM to survey the public lands thus granted and retain a certain portion of all the lands surveyed. Capt. ISHAM accordingly formed a company, and this company employed Capt. STONE to carry out the proposed survey. The result of all this has been the expulsion of Capt. STONE and his party by the Sonorians, who, as we understand it, declare that COMONFORT had no right to thus convey away the public lands of the State without the sanction of its Executive. Whether the grant made by COMONFORT to JECKER & Co. conflicts with the existing laws of Sonora is not a matter for us to decide. We are informed that Gov. PESQUIERA declares that it does, and gives this as one of the principal reasons why he opposes the survey.

It would doubtless be an advantage for American interests that the enterprise should be carried out, provided there were any extensive and valuable public lands to be found in Sonora, sufficient to warrant a large outlay and extensive operations for colonization purposes. We should also be glad to see those gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand entirely successful; but the matter assumes a degree of public importance which renders it necessary for our Government to examine thoroughly into its merits, and ascertain how far it is authorized to assume the responsibility of sustaining the Comonfort contract, more especially as the main interest in it lies with capitalists in the City of Mexico, who, at this critical period of our negotiations with that country, are doing all in their power to thwart Mr. MCLANE at Vera Cruz, and sustain the Church faction whose deadly animosity to everything American has been too often and too fatally proved.

As to the Consulate at Guaymas, that and its incidents have not of late years brought much credit to the American name throughout Sonora. Indeed, it may be said that we have had no Consul there for more than two years. Judge ROSE went out last January, it was supposed to act as Consul, but as the fees of office would not support a man of ordinary capacity on jerked beef and frijoles, the Judge doubtless concluded it was no place for a man of talent, and therefore took his departure. But Judge ROSE never was Consul legally, though the Mexicans may have recognized him as such out of courtesy. He never received any commission from the United States Government; he had no authority to do a consular act and no power to appoint a successor, who now appears under the title of Col. ALDEN. This gentleman has no authority to act as American Cousul, never having been officially appointed, recognized or even known to the United States Government as such. The Mexican officials are right in requiring Col. ALDEN to present the papers under which he acts as Consul, as a condition of his recognition. A correct understanding of these matters is no less important to Mexico than it is to the United States, and it is of equal importance to both countries that the friendly relations now existing on the Sonora frontier should not be needlessly interrupted.

Iron Hulls—A Timely Warning.

On the very day appointed to launch the first iron steamer ever built in this City, and while the wreck of the iron steamer *Royal Charter* is still the topic of public interest, we receive the sad details of the total destruction of the iron steamer *Indian*. Thus, at the dawn of this great revival of our manufacturing and commercial interests, we are startled by two warnings which we cannot mistake. If we do not heed them, the third may strike at the root of our new hopes.

Not only have foreign nations established the building of iron ships, bringing it once for all through early perils and adversities, and saving us a costly course of experiments by placing their standard designs, tools and processes within our reach, but they have exhibited to us, at their own cost, the frightful consequences of bad workmanship and bad materials. Our national ingenuity indeed might have taught us in time to make iron ships, but our propensity to neglect engineering completeness for the sake of hurrying on commercial results has retarded our progress and seriously injured our reputation abroad. But now, without the risk of failure, we may enter upon a successful career of iron steam-navigation, at once incited to the utmost energy by the economy of foreign vessels, and most solemnly warned by examples of death and destruction against the devices of counting-room engineers, and especially against using bad iron and bad work because they are cheap.

It is scarcely necessary to say that these ships have not been lost because they were made of iron—or that the fact of their loss proves nothing against the leading principle of their construction. Even if the proportions and arrangement of iron steamers could not be altered—even if it were physically impossible to improve their design, these accidents would not by any means prove that there is necessary and inherent danger in the fact that the hulls of these ships consist of iron plates instead of wooden planks. The short history of iron steamers teaches a very different lesson. It proves conclusively that well-built iron ships are almost indestructible, even when hammered and ground upon the rugged crags of lee shores for years together. The entire hull of the *City of Philadelphia* has lain for three or four years upon the rocks at Cape Race; the *Tyne* was exposed nearly as long on the Dorset coast without apparent change; the enormous hull of the *Great Britain* having thumped and chafed a whole Winter upon the rugged bottom of Dundrum Bay, was got off and has been in service ever since; the *Persia* stove in and filled her forward compartment by striking an iceberg at full speed, and finished her trip to New-York in very good Winter time; the *Edinburgh* and the *North American* have both struck at full speed upon rocks in the St. Lawrence, the latter without material injury. And these are only average of iron ships, not in any way remarkable for excellent construction. What now is the history of iron vessels known to have been badly constructed? Only last season, the *Cuba*, a new steamer, opened her seams and foundered on her first trip—not in an ocean hurricane, or on the rocks of a cape, but in the English Channel! The fact is that the experience with iron ships, and with iron in all forms, is now so large and well defined, that it is not at all necessary to go back to the construction of any given machine to find out the character of its materials and workmanship; its results are more authentic and readable than its history. No engineer would be so insane as to investigate the character of the materials and the successive stages in the manufacture of a railway bar which had splintered and worn to pieces in six months, simply to satisfy himself that it was not a well-constructed rail, of unexceptionable material. Neither is there the slightest necessity of our inquiring into the character and manufacture of the hulls of these ill-fated vessels; the very fact that they broke up at all is the most reasonable and positive proof that they were wretchedly built.

This belief must also be strengthened by well-known collateral facts. It has become customary with some contractors to produce the most flimsy and unreliable work, because its defects could not be seen. A leaden rivet, when painted over looks exactly like an iron one; a plate of "boat-iron" which a boy could break into chips with a hand-hammer, cannot be told from A 1 boiler-plate below the water line; bad fits disguised by putty and paint, cannot be seen; the most shocking errors may be only too easily covered up from human detection, but storms and lee shores are sure to ferret them out—every one. Iron and paint offer the widest known field for such heartless dishonesty. Most materials and constructions carry their characters in their faces; but in surveying the glossy black side of a steamer, or the smooth painted circumference of a railway-axle, who can tell whether or not they are pillars of strength or engines of murder? And in great enterprises, among careless and ignorant commercial-engineers, as often as among dishonest contractors, the temptations and opportunities to save first cost are often and readily embraced. Fortunately such proceedings are their own punishment; in the long run they ruin not one or two ships only, but the whole enterprise. The Americans have as yet a clean record. Let them at once become as distinguished for good work as the English are beginning to be for bad work, and they will have lost little by their failures and delays in steam navigation. But a warning at England's expense is not our only advantage over her. As we have before shown, we have the advantages of more faithful workmen, and especially of better iron.

It appears, then, that fair iron ships are not only as safe, but far safer than it is possible to make wooden vessels, even though no improvements in the manufacture or treatment of iron were possible. But such improvements are not only possible, but they are the especial *forte* of American culture and ingenuity. While we deeply lament the death of so many victims, and the check to an enterprise to which we should consider ourselves debtors, let us be thankful for timely warning and direction at the moment of our embarking in a grand and, to us, a novel enterprise.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

BREVITY OF THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE—MEXICAN AFFAIRS—CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 27.

It is understood that the President's next Annual Message will not be more than two-thirds the length of that of 1858. It is now ready for the Press.

Whatever designs France and Spain may have on Mexico, with a view to fix its future form of Government, there is nothing to warrant the suspicion that Great Britain is united with them for that purpose. This subject of the affairs of Mexico will doubtless be presented prominently to the consideration of Congress during the ensuing session.

Among the recent arrivals here are many persons who held office in the House of Representatives, and who are awaiting the new organizations in the hope of being reinstated. The more than usually large number of aspirants for the positions of Clerk, Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, have drawn hither a corresponding number of place-hunters.

New-Mexico.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MEASURES FOR THEIR REPRESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The *Republican* has Santa Fé letters of the 7th inst.

The Indians are still committing depredations on the mails and emigrant trains.

Col. FAUNTLEROY had arrived at Santa Fé, and assummed the command of the Department. It was expected that he would take measures to chastise the Indians and prevent further outrages.

Tremendous Gale on Lake Erie.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN BUFFALO—HOUSES BLOWN DOWN—THE BREAKWATER RUINED—THE CITY PARTLY SUBMERGED.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 26—9 P. M.

A heavy gale from the southwest has been prevailing here for the past twenty-four hours, and is still blowing with great fury.

The canal bridge on Main-street is so badly damaged by high water that it will have to be rebuilt.

The iron canal bridge on River-street is entirely destroyed.

A number of houses in different parts of the city are blown down.

The new breakwater for the protection of the southern part of the city is almost entirely destroyed, and that portion of the city is several feet under water.

The track of the Niagara Falls division of the Central Railroad, on the bank of the river, is impassable, and passengers are carried around the break in stages.

The travel on the Lake Shore Road is uninterrupted. But few vessels are on the lake.

All Telegraph Wires down West of Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The wires west of this city are all down to-day, having been prostrated by a heavy sleet storm, with a very strong wind, last night.

The Canal Loan.

THE TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS TO BE PUT IN THE MARKET.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund met this morning and resolved to advertise for a loan of two and one-half millions of dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State. The advertisement is to be for bids both at five and six per cent. The awards are to be made 20th December, and the bids paid in on the 24th. The stock is to be redeemable in six, twelve and eighteen years. They also resolved to commence the payment of the floating debt on the 26th of December.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TAUNTON—LOSS, $150,000.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sunday Nov. 27.

A fire broke out early this morning in the confectionery shop of ASA WATERMAN, and rapidly extended from Weir-street to Woodward-lane, causing great destruction of property. Fifteen buildings were destroyed, including the concert hall. The burnt district extends on the South side of Main-street, from Weir-street to Babbitt's Block, and embraces the most active business portion of the village. Among the property destroyed are two clothing-stores, two book-stores, two drug-stores, two hardware and furniture, three hat, two boot and shoe stores, and two jewelry-stores, two printing offices, two carpet-stores, and four saloons, together with offices, groceries, [illegible]

[illegible] surance at [illegible].

FIRE AT CANTON, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. [illegible]

A fire in Canton, Stark County, [illegible] the St. Cloud Hotel, the Post-office and other buildings, and property amounting to [illegible]. Insurance small.

Death of a Canadian Jurist.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. [illegible]

Chief-Justice MCAULEY died suddenly this afternoon, from disease of the heart.

Departure of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Nov. [illegible]

The steamship *Hungarian* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool, taking out 68 passengers. She will call at Halifax to embark the crew of her consort, the *Indian*, recently lost.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Nov. 27—11 P. M.

The Canadian Mail steamship *North Briton* from Liverpool, has not yet arrived here.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Battle at Tepic—The Liberals Defeated—Imprisonment of the British Consul at Mazatlan—Blockade of Mazatlan by the British war-ship Amethyst—Refusal to recognize the United States Consul—Capt. Stone Returns to Sonora with 600 Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

Through the politeness of Mr. M. B. LILLIS, telegraphic operator of the Panama Railroad at Panama, I have received the following important dispatch:

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

The *Age* arrived at 6:30 A. M. She was detained in a gale off Tehuantepec forty hours. She brings the following items from Mexico:

"The Conservatives, led by Gen. [illegible], and the Liberals by Gen. CORONADO, met at Tepic, Mexico, about the 8th inst. The Conservatives were victorious, killing Gen. CORONADO and four hundred of his men. The loss of the Conservatives is not known, but supposed to be as great. The Liberals fled to Mazatlan. Gen. CORONADO imprisoned H. B. Majesty's Consul at Mazatlan, on account of his refusing to pay a second duty on the treasure shipped on H. B. Majesty's steamship *Calypso*. Capt. SIDNEY GRENFALL, of H. B. Majesty's steamship *Amethyst*, released him, and blockaded the port, seizing two of their ships loaded with cotton. The Liberal party at Mazatlan had refused to recognize the American Consul until the arrival of the *St. Marys*, when all difficulties will be amicably settled. Capt. STONE returns to Sonora with an escort of 200 United States troops and 400 civilians."

That part of the dispatch in regard to the *Calypso* will be perfectly intelligible to you. I wrote you a month since that this vessel had landed $1,500,000 in silver at Panama, smuggled on board from the coast without paying the export duty, which is 6½ per cent., and I made some comments at the time on this disgraceful and undignified conduct of Her British Majesty's Government in thus swindling the Government of Mexico out of its legal dues. It has since been shown, as I have noticed in some editorial articles in the TIMES, that the whole amount of specie thus brought away by the *Calypso* amounted to the enormous sum of $5,000,000! So that the British Consul has not been imprisoned for refusing to pay a "second duty," but for refusing to pay any duty at all. You are aware that out of this $300,000 thus dishonorably acquired by the British Government, one per cent. goes to the Admiral and officers on the station, and another portion to one of the National Hospitals—the Greenwich I believe. The British Government will have hard work to justify its conduct in this business of seizing Mexican vessels for such a cause.

Mr. EDWARD CONNER, of New-York, formerly one of the proprietors of the *Alta California* at San Francisco, is the United States Consul at Mazatlan. He lately went to Vera Cruz, where it is said he obtained from President JUAREZ the exclusive privilege for a Company to do the steam coasting trade on the west coast of Mexico. It would seem that he must have procured his *exequatur* from JUAREZ at the time he obtained his steamship privilege. Mr. CONNER was, three weeks since, at Washington, on business.

You probably know more about Capt. STONE than do.

F. W. R.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

American Interests in Sonora—The Sloop-of-war St. Mary's at Guaymas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov 26.

The Arizona correspondence of the *Republican* gives the following information from Sonora:

Capt. PORTER, with the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, had entered Guaymas harbor. On finding that Col. ALDEN, the acting United States Consul in the absence of Judge ROSE, was not recognized and not permitted to hoist the American colors over the Consulate, Capt. PORTER insisted on the Prefect respecting his authority.

Meeting with opposition, he ordered a flag staff to be erected over the Consul's office and ran up the "stars and stripes." He then informed the Prefect that it should not be taken down without a fight, and it was left undisturbed.

Gov. PESQUIERA arrived a few days after, when Capt. PORTER waited on him, but, not understanding Spanish, and PESQUIERA not speaking English, the interview was very unsatisfactory. PORTER entered a protest against the treatment received by Capt. STONE's party, and would probably be present to aid Capt. EWELL in adjusting the difficulties with PESQUIERA.

Despatches containing the above information arrived at Fort Buchanan Nov. 10, *en route* to Washington.

The Battle of Queretaro—Miramon the Victor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 27.

Later advices from Mexico state that MIRAMON commanded at Queretaro when DOBLADO was defeated. DOBLADO, with 5,000 troops, after defeating a portion of MIRAMON's party, halted for a week, remaining inactive, and thus giving MIRAMON time to reinforce his troops. There were great rejoicings at the capital in consequence of MIRAMON's victory. It was reported at Vera Cruz that JUAREZ intends asking the American Government for their immediate armed intervention in his behalf. Gen. DEGOLLADO was concentrating his troops for a meditated march on Guanajuaot.

From Brownsville.

TROOPS IN THE CITY—THE FALSE REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PLACE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has the following report from the purser of the steamship *Arizona*, at that port:

"The steamship *Arizona* left New-Orleans on the 11th inst., for Brazos direct, and arrived there on the 14th inst., after encountering a severe gale on the 12th and 13th, with 50 United States troops under Capt. J. B. RICKETTS, First Artillery, and on arrival learned that Capt. TOBIN and 80 Texas Rangers had arrived on the 12th. On the 15th, the United States revenue cutter *Dodge*, Capt. HARBY, arrived at Brazos from Indianola, with 15 men, who stated that they had heard that Brownsville was taken. On coming up, found New-Orleans papers of the 13th, containing a statement sworn to by one MILLER, that the city had been taken after a desperate battle, and the Americans fled across the Rio Grande. This is a falsehood. There has been no fight since the attack on CORTINAS' camp; nor has any one been killed or wounded since. This report started at Corpus Christi, and had created a panic over Western Texas, and Gen. TWIGGS had ordered Fort Merrill to be regarrisoned. Capt. PENNINGTON, of the schooner *J. H. Toone*, now lying in Brazos, started *via* Point Isabel, with an old Mexican, and they were taken prisoners, but released. Some unknown persons, feeling brave, after the arrival of the Rangers, took out CORTINAS' second in command, and hung him secretly, much against the wishes of the citizens.

The fact of there being no trouble as reported, is known by many merchants of Matamoros and Brownsville, who came up on the *Arizona*, and by J. B. PREAU, Esq., who has been in the City almost from the commencement of hostilities.

The forces now in Brownsville are 80 Texas Rangers, under Capt. TOBIN, 48 U. S. troops, under Capt. RICKETTS, 15 men from cutter *Dodge*, 50 Mexican troops, and 100 citizens—293 men.

As regards the raids on the ranchos of Lova and others, we have no information, but the Mexican authorities, instead of helping CORTINAS, have had 50 men in Brownsville since the first outbreak. The men from the cutter, and the U. S. troops went up on the night of the 16th, and Capt. TOBIN intended, on their arrival, to pursue CORTINAS into his stronghold."

A letter from Indianola, Nov. 11, in the Galveston *News*, says:

"Capt. TOBIN has now about 100 men encamped half way between Corpus and Brownsville, and is awaiting reinforcements. The U. S. cutter *Henry Dodge*, Capt. HARBY, will start from here to-morrow evening, with all the men he can get, for Brazos Santiago, and any further reinforcements had better come on to Corpus and bring their arms and saddles, as they can get horses at that place so as to join Capt. TOBIN.

The Cortinas party are robbing our whole frontier, killing every white man they can get their hands on, and it is truly an awful state of affairs."

We learn by an extra from the office of the Austin *Intelligencer* that a public meeting was held at San Antonio on the 12th for the purpose of obtaining the necessary protection for the lower Rio Grande frontier. The meeting was addressed by Col. JOHN A. WILCOX, and a Committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to proceed to Austin and lay the same before the Governor and Legislature.

CITY POLITICS.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MR. DEPEYSTER OGDEN ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR—THE CHAIRMAN, MR. HIRAM KETCHUM, THINKS HIM UNFIT FOR THE OFFICE, AND SUPPORTS MR. HAVEMEYER—MR. TALLMADGE AND THE COMMITTEE IN GENERAL ARE THEREBY MADE INDIGNANT.

The meeting of the Whig General Committee, adjourned from Tuesday, took place on Saturday night at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was in the Chair, Dr. DODGE acting as Secretary. After the calling of the roll and reading the minutes, Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE stated that, as the Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, to inform that gentleman of his nomination to the Mayoralty, he had to inform the delegates and members of the General Committee that Mr. OGDEN had accepted the nomination. [Rousing cheers.]

Messrs. TALLMADGE, BININGER and JENNINGS were forthwith appointed a Committee to escort Mr. OGDEN (who was in waiting in the lobby outside) into the room. They did so, and Mr. OGDEN's appearance was the signal for more cheering, every delegate and member on his feet.

Mr. OGDEN bowed and said: I desire to return, not merely in accents of courtesy, but in the words of sincerity, my sincere thanks for the honor which has been conferred on me. If to have been ever a consistent Whig, never to have swerved from Whig principles, nor proved derelict to them in the least degree; if always to have given all the coöperation and encouragement in my power to the leaders of the Whig Party be deserving of recognition, I will say with modesty, that such is the position in which I stand. It was my intention to have declined this nomination yesterday. I thought the party not sufficiently strong to make a foray among our foes, but, last evening, the American Party nominated me for the same high office, and I stand before you, the nominee of both parties. I will not permit the glorious feeling to be set aside by declining the nomination. I will accept it. [Loud cheers.] We have seen the colors of the Whig party folded, but they were still there, and we may say with truth and pride, they have never trailed on the field or bowed to the foe. [Cheers.] I would ask amid the dark and troubled night brooding over the peace of the country, on what ground can you look for hope, unless in the doctrines of the Whig party, which have hitherto sustained the land? I would ask, also, whether the absence of those principles does not always lead to harm? We cannot stand so strong again in numbers as we used to do, but we can form a nucleus that shall gather around it the best conservative talent of the country. We can call upon the South and North, and East and West to rally with us, in opposition to faction, sectionalism, strife and disunion. This weak band shall be the vestal fire on whose altar our country's peace shall be maintained. [Cheer upon cheer, all standing except the Chairman.]

Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE remarked that the country had arrived at a crisis in which the Whig Party was needed, thank God. The Republicans had received their Committee with scorn. The Republicans were sorry for that scorn to-day. The Whig Party had nominated a man for Mayor, of high integrity and honor, unexcelled in those characteristics by any other merchant in the City of New-York. He would never forgive the Republican Party for that act of discourtesy. The American Party had "backed" the Whig candidate, and he honored the American Party for so doing.

Calls were now raised for Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who remarked that he had nothing to add to what had been already said.

The Chairman, Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, was then called upon, and he rose. He had not had the honor of meeting them, he said, since the State election. He would like to say something about that election and the topics of the day. There were two great parties, the Democratic and the Republican. The Whig Party could not concern itself with either of them. They were each sectional—one Northern, the other Southern. It happened that a third party, the American, at Utica, made a new selection of candidates from both parties. It was a very wise action. It was a course by which it was demonstrated that neither of these two great parties had a working majority in the State of New-York. We, the Whig party, were advised by some people, to make a nomination of our own, but we recommended the Utica nomination, and thus, by this action, we produced a result showing that neither Democrats nor Republicans have a majority in the State, and we have a right to say it was our action, in sustaining this Utica ticket, that has produced this glorious result. Mr. KETCHUM alluded to the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and was very severe on JOHN BROWN, denouncing sympathy for a man who would teach the slave to stiletto his master, and to put a torch to his house. Is not this a state of things at which we ought to be alarmed? Look at the Republican Press? What does it mean? Has not Virginia the right to execute a traitor? If there is any man on earth who deserves to be punished, it is the man who would burst the bonds of society, and array one section of the country in opposition to the other. I have ever, continued Mr. KETCHUM, defended the colored man, and endeavored to secure him his rights; but when it comes to a contest between the black man and my own race, I decide my course in a few words. Leaving that topic, and recurring to the Mayoralty election, the speaker said that the whole country had its eye on New-York, to watch whether it would so disgrace itself as to reëlect FERNANDO WOOD. He came a day or two ago from Illinois, and met Senator CRITTENDEN, who said, "You surely will not elect that man again." Mr. KETCHUM avowed his preference for HAVEMEYER for Mayor,—said that the man who voted for him would vote for the right man; he liked his friend Mr. OGDEN for foreign minister, and so forth, but he was not the candidate to keep the City out of the hands of FERNANDO WOOD. And so he (Mr. KETCHUM) went for HAVEMEYER, would work for him, and vote for him. He spoke these sentiments in candor.

Mr. KETCHUM resumed his seat in perfect silence. There was no approbation or disapprobation expressed.

Mr. TALLMADGE rose to reply. He was surprised at Mr. KETCHUM's course. Mr. HAVEMEYER was a high-minded, noble man, but during his former terms of office, as Mayor of the City, he only made one selection of a Whig—namely, Mr. TAYLOR, for the Head of Police. When WOOD was for the third time a candidate for Mayor, Mr. HAVEMEYER was solicited to accept the nomination, and he refused. Consequently they had to take TIEMANN instead; who, if ever a man deceived the public, had done so. When told of it, TIEMANN had said, "Why, you know I am a Democrat"—and so would HAVEMEYER say. Where did HAVEMEYER get his nomination from? That was enough to condemn him. [Enthusiastic cheering; all rising except the Chairman.] And do you, Sir, [to Mr. KETCHUM,] prefer HAVEMEYER to this noble old Whig? [Pointing to Mr. OGDEN.] HAVEMEYER is a good President of a Bank, if there is money in it. [Laughter.] And is he to be for one moment compared to the glorious old Whig, DE PEYSTER OGDEN? You don't mean so, Sir. [Cries of "No, no."] What reliance can we have in HAVEMEYER? What appeal can we make to him? Heartless as he is, he would sell them all. [Cheers.] No, Sir, you will vote the old Whig ticket when the day comes. [Loud cheers.]

On motion of Dr. HALL, the meeting took up the nomination of Corporation Counsel. The Americans having indorsed their candidate for Mayor, they unanimously indorsed the American nominee for Corporation Counsel, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq.

The nomination of Governor of the Almshouse was postponed till the next meeting, on Tuesday night. Mr. ANDREWS, on being apprised of his nomination, did not conclude to accept, but promised to give his decision on Tuesday.

JUDGE BRONSON ACCEPTS THE MOZART HALL NOMINATION.

Judge BRONSON accepts the nomination of the Mozart Hall Convention for the office of Corporation Counsel, as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

It was not my intention ever again to hold, or be a candidate for office; but having, without any agency of my own, been nominated by a respectable Democratic Convention for Counsel to the Corporation, and being assured in several other quarters that I can be serviceable to the public, I shall leave it to the electors to make such use of my name in the coming canvass as they shall deem proper. This will, I trust, be regarded as a sufficient answer to all who have addressed me, or who may feel an interest in the subject. I shall not solicit votes, and have but one pledge to make. If elected, I shall endeavor to defend the rights and protect the interests of the City.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Aldermanic Convention of the Tammany Hall Democracy of the Sixteenth District, met at "Hagan's," corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, at 8 P. M. Saturday evening, and nominated TERENCE FARLEY for Alderman. Mr. FARLEY is also the nominee of the Mozart Hall Democrats.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR COUNCILMEN—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Republican Councilmanic Convention for the Fifth District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, on Saturday evening filled a vacancy occasioned by the declension of Mr. ANDREW CRAFT, by nominating ELIAS H. GIFFORD, residence No. 126 Forsyth-street, employed by Messrs. CORNELL & AMERMAN, No. 10 Park-place, as a salesman. He taxpayer in the Tenth Ward.

EIGHTEENTH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

The following Union Democratic nominations for School officers have been made in the Eighteenth Ward:

For Commissioner—William E. Curtis.
For Inspector—Frederick E. Mather.
For Trustees—James Carson, Jr., John Walch.

MEETING OF THE EMPIRE CLUB.

The Empire Club held a meeting on Saturday night corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the political course to be taken by the Club at the present time. Soon after the organization of the meeting the resignation of T. A. BANCKER, as Secretary of the Club, was received, accepted, and S. T. WEBSTER elected in his stead. The following resolution was adopted, and then the Club adjourned.

Resolved, That the Democratic Empire Club was organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Democratic Party of the Union, and not for any sectional or local purpose, and that we still adhere to our original intention, and will use our utmost endeavors to carry out the same.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—There were 97 deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 25; women, 16; boys, 24; girls, 32; adults, 41; children, 56; males, 49; females, 48; colored persons, 3. There were 17 deaths by consumption, 12 by infantile convulsions, and 17 by fevers. Sixty-six of the whole number were natives of the United States.

FIRE—ACCIDENTS.—Early on Saturday morning, a small building on Second-street, between North Seventh and Eighth streets, owned by THOS. NEWMAN, and occupied by MICHAEL CARLAN as a grocery, was destroyed by fire. Mr. CARLAN's loss is $700, and is fully insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. Mr. NEWMAN's loss is about $800. He is fully insured. Mrs. CARLAN received a severe cut on her head when escaping from the burning building, and her daughter had one arm broken by a fall.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown woman was found in a vacant lot at the corner of Wyckoff and Powers streets yesterday afternoon. The body was placed in the custody of Coroner HORTON.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laborer, named MICHAEL FARRELL, died in the City Hospital, on Saturday last, from injuries received a few days previous by a heavy flag-stone falling upon him.

Henry Ward Beecher on Heroism.

HIS VIEWS ON CROSS-BEARING AND PATRIOTISM—A PRAYER FOR JOHN BROWN.

Eager hundreds awaited the opening of the doors of Plymouth Church last evening, and at the commencement of the services every nook and corner of the vast edifice was filled.

Mr. BEECHER took his text from Matthew x., 36:

"And he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me."

He proceeded to show how Christ demands the most absolute abandonment of everything for his cause; that this cross-bearing is less difficult now than it was in days of less enlightenment; that the heaviness of the cross depends upon the attraction earthward, or the inclination heavenward; that the joyfulness of cross-bearing ought to be more apparent than it usually is; Christians, instead of murmuring at their burdens, ought to rejoice at their privileges; that Christians' love for Christ is measured by what they are willing to sacrifice for Him, as anything is "worth what it will bring;" that a man's love for truth, honesty, religion, patriotism, is determined by what he is willing to sacrifice for them. Everybody, said he, is patriotic. We have not so much of anything else as we have of patriotism. Men are patriotic as long as there is anything to be made by it. As long as their country's fleece is within reach of the shears, they are patriotic. But true patriotism requires those who fear not dishonor, disgrace, death itself. A man who will not suffer for his country does not love his country. It was true that communities valued the power of truth. The value of truth was determined by the amount of suffering its disciples were willing to undergo for it. It was not the Miltons or the writings that enforced the truths of Christianity most. It was the martyrs who walked into the fires—who thrust their hands boldly into the flames—who died singing as they expired. All the world considered it hard but the sufferers. It was not hard to them. When lives are thus nobly given, men believe in the value of that for which they were given. Hence the progress of all causes that could find martyrs. The progress of causes that could not find martyrs was slow and tedious. Any cause that could find a martyr would go before the people and flourish. Any cause that was not worth that sacrifice would have a poor chance, and it ought to have. The peculiar want of our day is the want of heroes. There are some, and there must be more. There are things to be done in our day. Some one must lead on the progress of these victories. But, in the present state of the public mind, it was not strange that the first heroes were guided less by reason than mere impulse. They had the first fruits less perfect than the next crop would be, and so the first heroes had to be given to their brethren of the South. Although it was not of the best kind, it was still so valuable for that element of heroism that when it existed even in error, how noble was it! They had given one hero, but there should be more; not from us to them, but from them to us; for the day was to come when their daughters should rise up and offer themselves for the liberties of the slave. The day would come when pulpits would be emptied that they might be doubly powerful; that their sons would rise up and bear such opposition that the scimetar and the cord should be brought against them. God speed the day when out of our land, for the sake of liberty, there should be men that would die men; women and men to populate prisons and to make the gallows come into vogue again, turning trees once more to honorable uses. When that day came, depend upon it they would have no such beggarly Christianity as we have had in days passed, teaching that a man's first duty was to take care of himself, telling him "Don't do anything that is dangerous;" telling them to walk behind the banner of the Prince, saying "Do nothing that is not sure to be successful; that anybody will object to;" "Wait till you find out that everybody is willing;" "Do your duty down hill." How many heroes this would breed! Millions of vermin but never a hero. The time was coming when God would sweep the besom for the destruction of these miserable interpreters. It was not the infidel of to-day that denied the Bible, but those who sucked out of it the life blood. The right wants no apology. The best apology for Christ is a Christian. They should look forward to these days of promise. The character of the Redeemer seemed to be one of perpetual atonement. They ought to be willing to sacrifice everything for Christ and truth. They might suffer for those who were dear to them—suffer gladly; and in the end they could say, "If you suffer with Christ, you shall also reign with him.

In the closing prayer, Mr. BEECHER, in allusion to JOHN BROWN and his associates about to suffer death, prayed "for them as bound with them." We take something of their suffering and their disgrace, and since it was through love of that that was right, they were urged to do wrong, and since it was their love for those bonds that led them to war against the Government and laws, we beseech thee, O God, that their lesser offence may be forgotten in the greatness of their better part. We beseech thee, O God, that men should understand what must be the value of that liberty and justice between man and man, for which such heroic natures are willing to offer up their lives, and count them not dear. May they have love in their hearts, and Christ as their help, and may all things work the righteousness of God in the love of man. We beseech Thee that Thou wilt not depart from them one moment. May they behold no brutal triumph or scoffing in the hour of their death. Prepare them to go, and may their death be triumphant, and the same fortitude, disinterestedness, simplicity, truth, and love of God and their fellow-men abide in them to the last. May they put their trust in God the Father, and find abundant joy in Heaven. May thy blessing rest upon the community in which they stand. Remember that State for what it has been, for the good which by the hand of many it has done in times past for this land; in its declining, decrepit, weighed-down season, burdened with intestine troubles. We would not array one part of this country against another. Blood of their blood, bone of their bone, we supplicate Thy blessing on every State in this Union—that they may do away with their Slavery; that there may be in this Christian land none yearning for liberty; that the day shall come when our Church shall be no longer smothered; when the testimony of the Bible shall no longer be hidden; when the light and glory of the sun of truth shall not be eclipsed; when men shall say, "It is the power of God that hath done it."

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

☞ TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, IS THE DAY FOR REGISTRATION. ☜

WHEN HAVEMEYER WAS LAST OUR MAYOR.

It should be recollected that, at the expiration of Mr. HAVEMEYER's last term as Mayor, party politics then running higher than they do at present, so universal was the satisfaction of the public at the manner in which he had discharged his duties, that he was unanimously tendered a nomination for reëlection by the Conventions of Tammany Hall and National Hall, the headquarters of the two great political Democratic and Whig Parties, then existing; so that if he had accepted upon that occasion, he would have received the vote of every citizen without a dissenting voice. No other man in this City ever received a compliment of a like character. Let every man who wishes to vote to-morrow week make sure *to-morrow* that his name is on the registry list.

THE DUTY OF GEORGE OPDYKE.

Mr. OPDYKE has the reputation amongst his friends of being an intelligent and upright man. If he possesses a tithe of the intelligence which his friends claim for him, he must see that the issue in the coming Mayoralty contest lies between WM. F. HAVEMEYER, representing the honesty of the City, and FERNANDO WOOD, at the head of the Municipal "operators." Mr. OPDYKE must know, for the signs are visible on every hand and in every movement—that he has been put up only to draw off votes from Mr. HAVEMEYER, and to aid the corrupt politicians in the Republican Party who have certain mercenary ends to compass in assisting FERNANDO WOOD. Does not Mr. OPDYKE know that he was NOMINATED BY WEST WASHINGTON MARKET? If Mr. OPDYKE possesses the integrity which has been claimed for him, how can he permit himself to be thus made the mere instrument and tool of the Wood faction?

THOSE WHO WILL VOTE FOR WOOD.

Every man in New-York City who is engaged in criminal and disreputable pursuits, will, at the coming election, cast his vote for FERNANDO WOOD. Offenders against the law in all its grades—those who know that WOOD's whole life has been such as the Records of our Courts show it, must naturally regard WOOD as an ally, and will lend him their support. For this reason it is that we see the "operators" of every party—Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings—the Devlins, the Pettigrews and the Mortons—all laboring with so much energy and zeal in Wood's behalf. WOOD is the representative Bad Man of our City and times—his whole official record illustrating on a public scale the principles and practices which marked his private life. Is it wonderful, then, that the bad men of all classes should take so deep an interest in his success.

☞ REMEMBER THAT TO-MORROW IS REGISTRATION DAY—ARGUMENT AND FACT. ☜

Certain prominent politicans who claim to "own" the Republican Party, are very confidential and mysterious as to the great benefits which would result to the Republican cause from FERNANDO WOOD's election. It is a curious fact that these subtle and sagacious gentlemen are the active movers in schemes of plunder, by which the City of New-York is to suffer. WEST WASHINGTON MARKET HAS BECOME THE POWER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY; and if that and kindred schemes, kept on foot by the same parties, are successful, the City will lose *one million of dollars*, which should honestly be retained in the City Treasury. These West Washington Market operators are now constantly in council with WOOD. They laugh both *in* their sleeves and *out* of their sleeves at Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, who should remember that these same gentlemen would not allow him to be nominated for Senator, or to be put in a position to be elected to any place. But he is a good enough man, doubtless, to be sacrificed in their attempt to assist FERNANDO WOOD!

MR. CHARLES DEVELIN'S CHECK FOR $20,000.

When the affairs of the Bowery Bank were wound up by a Receiver, it is understood that a check for $20,000, drawn by CHARLES DEVELIN, and payable to a near relative of FERNANDO WOOD, turned up amongst other suspicious papers. It is not to be pretended that this was in consideration for Mr. DEVELIN's appointment by FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Street Commissioner. Of course not! It only shows that Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN is a gentleman of large financial resources; but possibly, also, it may have some remote connection with the great activity now displayed by Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN and his Street Department crowd for FERNANDO WOOD! DEVELIN, like WOOD, has stood the fire of indictment, and we all know that a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. CHARLEY DEVELIN was WOOD's officer, friend, banker and adviser; and his restoration to these offices would doubtless, be attended with many public advantages not least amongst which would be a return of Mr CHARLES DEVELIN's capacity to draw many more checks of a like nature and larger figure.

☞ *Do not forget to Register to-morrow.* ☜

WHAT MR. OPDYKE'S FRIENDS THINK HE WILL DO.

It is to be hoped that Mr. OPDYKE is awakening to a realizing sense of the condition in which he has been placed by interested parties, as a cat's-paw for FERNANDO WOOD. That Mr. OPDYKE should be excessively indignant thereat is neither wonderful nor surprising; and some of his closest friends assert quite confidently that Mr. OPDYKE, in view of the importance not only of electing Mr. HAVEMEYER, but of giving a vote which shall forever put to rout corruption and corruptionists, may soon commence to think seriously that his duty as a good citizen will necessitate his withdrawal. It is not only important that the integrity and intelligence of our City should be vindicated by Mr. HAVEMEYER's election, but that he should receive the largest possible vote. He should have at least 60,000 votes; and if every honest man knew and would do his duty, this number would be increased—leaving some 13,000 or 15,000 votes with WOOD, as the representative of the dangerous classes.

VOTE OF THE ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Those who believe that any large portion of the Irish vote can be enlisted on behalf of WOOD, make a serious miscalculation, and do injury to the intelligence and fidelity of our adopted citizens. WOOD's only strength in this quarter came from the organization to which he was attached; but when he makes the mistake of coming out in malignant and false abuse of such men as Sheriff JOHN KELLY, Judge BRENNAN, and other leaders of that stamp, he shows either that he despairs of being able to make any large portion of our adopted citizens follow his desperate fortunes, or that he totally misunderstands the temper and spirit of the men he pretends to control. The noble speech of JAMES T. BRADY at the HAVEMEYER ratification meeting is a significant and conclusive sign upon this point. The Germans are in favor of HAVEMEYER to a man, and the *Staats Zeitung* is one of the most vigorous anti-roguery organs in the City. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* also runs up the Havemeyer flag to its mast head, and its chief prayer on Thanksgiving day was that the City might forever be released from WOOD and his dishonest associates. The whole matter may be summed up in this: that all the honesty and intelligence of the City will vote for HAVEMEYER as their representative man, while all the knavery and corruption may be relied on as certain to struggle congenially for WOOD.

☞ *To-morrow is Registration Day—Devote an hour to this Duty.* ☜

A FEW WORDS ABOUT WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER is a native New-Yorker, and has in his veins the thoughtful and conservative blood of the Old Knickerbockers—the old Knickerbocker kindness to all with whom he comes in contact—the generous instincts which prompt him to give aid wherever a just call is made on him for assistance. He is emphatically a high-toned and honorable man in all the relations of life; and having twice been Mayor of the City, his experience will enable him to perfect and carry out those reforms which already have done so much to check the prodigal and corrupt expenditures of public money, which were set on foot when FERNANDO WOOD was Mayor. Under HAVEMEYER the City taxes were *less than four millions of dollars annually, and all City business was well done.* Under WOOD the taxes amounted to over EIGHT MILLIONS ANNUALLY, and this while the largest and most expensive department of the City service WAS PARALYZED AND DOING ABSOLUTELY NOTHING. Mr. HAVEMEYER proved himself to be the Mayor of the whole people, discharging the duties of his office impartially; and any man, of whatever party, who had a wrong to redress connected with our City Government, could call on Mr. HAVEMEYER and be certain of vigorous and immediate redress. No such things as jobs were known during those palmy days, and no one ever heard of peculation or neglect of duty in any Department of the City Government while Mr. HAVEMEYER was our Municipal chief.

☞ REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER! ☜ THIS IS THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Honest men of New-York, this is the time to strike a blow! Let this opportunity pass and there is no limit to the prospect of misrule, peculation and ever-swelling taxation which opens before you! Let every taxpayer, rent-payer, and all who bear a share of our City burdens, devote the coming week to securing votes for WM. F. HAVEMEYER. Merchants enlist your clerks in this good cause, and give time to your carmen and laborers. Professional men talk to every client who visits you. Employers of all kinds do your duty in this emergency, and all is safe! The most important point to be secured now is THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. To-morrow is the day for registration. See that you are registered yourselves and give an extra hour to every one under you for the same purpose. Inquire amongst your friends, and if you find any *not* registered, impress on them the importance of being in a position to vote on behalf of civic honesty.

A FEW WORDS IN REGARD TO MR. TILDEN.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN stands admittedly in the front rank of his profession. In the prime of life, industrious and energetic, he is thoroughly acquainted with the entire system of our Municipal Government. His very name will be a terror to all who have been in the habit of preying on our City Treasury through the means of unfounded lawsuits. HAVEMEYER and TILDEN acting together will prove an irresistible power for the protection of our interests; and the good old days of honesty and economy, such as we had when Mr. HAVEMEYER was previously in office, will again return to elevate the character and resources of our City, and protect the pockets of our tax-payers. Mr. GREENE C. BRONSON is an old, old man, and it is a matter of sincere regret amongst his friends that he should have been permitted to tarnish the reputation which he earned fifty years ago by allowing his name to be associated with that of WOOD. No more striking evidence of the weakness which old age brings could be furnished.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

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No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

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NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
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Piles! Piles! Piles!
What is it! How Cured!

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleeding, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence, ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefitted by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty Remedies, in large three-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or full case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child when in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
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Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Search, Search, New-York around!
NO HOLIDAY HAT LIKE WHITE'S to be found.
And then his FURS, Mink, Marten, Hudson Bay,
Walk in and see them, don't delay.
You'll easily find them, 216 BROADWAY.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

MARRIED.

VITTY—LITTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. C. Putney, Pastor of 2d st. M. E. Church, Mr. WM. PATTON VITTY to Miss MARY LITTLE, all of this City.

HORTON—GULICK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Dr. Syms, GEO. HORTON, Jr. of New-York City, to MARY GULICK, eldest daughter of Dr. S. Gulick, of Cranberry, N. J.

TUTTLE—PERRIN.—In Rochester, on Monday, Nov. 21, at the residence of Darius Perrin, Esq., by Rev. Israel Foote, AUSTIN S. TUTTLE, of New-York, and Miss ANNA PERRIN.

DIED.

PECK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 25, EMILY SOMERS, daughter of Charles C. and Angelina S. Peck, aged 3 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 48 Irving-place.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, after a lingering illness, CARRIE DATER, daughter of Wm. J. and Julia Schenck, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 301 5th-av., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 26, PEARSON MERIAM HIGGINS, aged 6 years and 8 months.

HAUN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 27, the only son of Henry P. Haun, of California.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 11 A. M., from the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Kentucky, Iowa and California papers please copy.

WALLING.—In this City, at the residence of his parents, No. 325 2d-av., GEORGE B. WALLING, infant son of Geo. W. and Sarah R. Walling.

His remains will be conveyed to Keyport for interment at 1 P. M. this day.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, CHARLES PERRY, son of Frederick and Juliette C. Sherwood, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 15 West Baltic-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HAWES.—In Seymour, Ind., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, CHARLES R. HAWES, of Yonkers, N. Y., eldest son of the late Peter Hawes, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. D. M. Seward,) Yonkers, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 29th inst. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Station, Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Return trains leaving Yonkers at 3:32 and 4:26 P. M.

TITUS.—In Flushing, on Saturday, Nov. 26, WILLIAM L. TITUS, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Third-day morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Friends Meeting House, Flushing. The steamer *Matcano* leaves Fulton-slip at 9 o'clock.

O'NEIL.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, Nov. 27, ALICE LETITIA O'NEIL, daughter of James and Margaret O'Neil, aged 3 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Her funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 107 Meadow-st., Hoboken.

BROWNNE.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, MARTIN WINCHELL, son of Robert H. and Angeline Brownne, aged 15 months.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, SILAS BROWN, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 22 Washington-square, without further invitation.

GILBERT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 26, SUSAN F., wife of Junius F. Gilbert.

The funeral will take place at Stamford this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. New-Haven cars leave the depôt, corner of 4th av. and 27th-st., at 8 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at the depôt in Stamford. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GOODELL.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, of lingering consumption, MELINDA L., wife of Joseph H. Goodell, aged 62 years and 15 days.

☞ Eastern and Western papers please copy.

THROCKMORTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, HARRY CLAY, son of Samuel R. and Susannah Throckmorton, in the 11th year of his age.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our hopes and wishes fly,
And pleasures only bloom to die.

LYONS.—EDWARD LYONS, wife and three children, lost in the wreck of the *Royal Charter* on the Welsh coast, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, on the voyage from Australia to England. Mrs. MARTHA LYONS was the eldest sister of T. Richardson, No. 106 Maiden-lane, this City.

CUMING.—At sea, on board ship *Skylark*, for Hong-Kong, China, on Friday, May 27, THOMAS B. CUMING, Jr., son of Thomas B. Cuming, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 617, *Nov*. 26, 1859.
67, 21, 14, 66, 28, 64, 50, 23, 42, 12, 5, 46.
Class No. 618, *Nov*. 26, 1859.
40, 16, 71, 17, 8, 21, 78, 14, 9, 73, 54, 64, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 26, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES, BROOKLYN.

The last Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, by
THE HON. THOMAS CORWIN, OF OHIO.
A new Lecture.
An Orchestra of the best musicians connected with the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
will perform as heretofore. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn; and at the New-York *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—
BROOKLYN.
The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered by
HON. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each. Sold at the door.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
The fifth lecture in the course, by Rev. R. B. THURSTON, of Waltham, Mass., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at Rutgers-st. Church.
Subject—PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
Tickets 25 cents, at the door and usual places of deposit.
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

AT CLINTON HALL, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Mr. DECORDOVA will repeat his Humorous Lecture on
WALL-STREET.
Admission 25 cents.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S
NEW CALIFORNIA LETTERS,
entitled
PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA
TEN YEARS LATER,
NOW READY
in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
for Dec. 10.
These splendid sketches will be illustrated by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR himself, who has just returned from his
CALIFORNIA TOUR,
in behalf of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
for Dec. 10,
also contains the
opening chapters
of a
NEW STORY, BY J. H. ROBINSON,
entitled
ZULIEME,
OR THE PEARL
OF THE DESERT.
THE MERCURY
OUT TO-DAY,
at 12 o'clock.
For sale everywhere.
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PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

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FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

ANOTHER WITNESS:
IMPORTANT TO PROSTRATED AND DEBILITATED INVALIDS.

Thousands of invalid ladies, in various parts of the United States, will confirm the testimony of Mrs. E. Latham, of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., who has recently been entirely cured of a distressing liver complaint, of some years standing, by a short course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Capt. Latham, the husband of the lady, joins with his wife in expressing unlimited confidence in the preparation, and both are at all times ready to state the fact connected with Mrs. L.'s case, which was a very obstinate and complicated one of liver complaint, (as it was termed by her physician,) aggravated by dyspepsia and a general derangement of the internal organs. The cure has been thorough and complete; nor is there any kind of stomach complaint, or any affection of the bowels, which will not yield just as readily to this potent restorative.

Sold by all druggists.

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SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S
LETTERS FROM THE GOLDEN STATE.
CURIOSITY ON THE QUI VIVE!
PICTURES OF ADVENTUROUS LIFE IN CALIFORNIA
Will be published in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
And will undoubtedly increase the already mammoth circulation of that greatest of literary journals at least 30,000 copies! Mr. Taylor went to California on behalf of the MERCURY; and, in order to make his Letters particularly interesting, engaged in all sorts of romantic and amusing adventures, and gained a thorough knowledge of the
PLEASURES, MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF LIFE IN THE AMERICAN EL DORADO.
After saying this much, it is almost needless to add that these sketches, or PICTURES, are truthful, life-like and graphic in their character, and will prove at once the most valuable, interesting and attractive series of popular papers Mr. Taylor ever has written. They will be entitled
"PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA—TEN YEARS LATER."
And each letter will be
ILLUSTRATED WITH CHARACTERISTIC DESIGNS BY THE AUTHOR.
The first of the series, with several humorous and other illustrations, will be published in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY FOR DEC. 10, NOW READY!
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In the same paper will be commenced a brilliant new Romance, by Dr. J. H. Robinson, entitled
ZULIEME;
OR, THE PEARL OF THE DESERT.
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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY,
PART VIII, Price 15 Cents.
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
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JUST PUBLISHED:
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CALIFORNIA LETTERS
(ILLUSTRATED BY HIMSELF)
APPEAR IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
FOR DEC. 10.
READY EVERYWHERE, at 12 O'clock To-day.

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READY AT 12 O'CLOCK
READY AT 12 O'CLOCK
READY AT 12 O'CLOCK
TO-DAY,
TO-DAY,
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TO-DAY,
THE LEDGER,
THE LEDGER,
THE LEDGER,
THE LEDGER,
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GOOD THINGS FOR THE INSTRUCTION
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EUREKA.
PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA
TEN YEARS LATER;
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.
No. 1 will be published in the New-York Mercury for Dec. 10—ready to-day, at 12 o'clock.
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5 Cases VAMENTIA PLAIDS; at 1s. 6d. per yard,
Reduced from 3s. 6d. and 4s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Continue to sell an
EXTRA QUALITY OF WIDE BLACK SILK,
At 7s. and $1, worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
HAVE MADE ANOTHER REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
on their
WHOLE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
50 more pieces WIDE FRENCH MERINOES,
At 4s. per yard, worth 6s. and $1.

691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have added to their stock of
LOW-PRICED FANCY SILKS.
50 pieces more at 50 cents per yard.
Reduced from 6s.

691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have reduced their DOLLAR SILKS to 75 cts. per yard.

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND
FURS.
In anticipation of the
HOLIDAYS,
We have this day, (Monday,) Nov. 28, REDUCED the prices of our entire stock of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
Our stock is now LARGER, and assortment SUPERIOR to what it has be en any time during the season.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION and of OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
IN REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
WOOL, BROCHE, STELLA, &c.,
AT RETAIL, NOV. 28,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
The greatest bargains of the season.
The forced sales
at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
$150,000 worth of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
actually offered at
One-half their invoice cost.
This is not a mere assertion.
Those who doubt it will be convinced by visiting this establishment.
SILK VELVETS REDUCED.
Rich Lyons Velvets, 36 inches wide,
Cost $7 50 per yard, sold at $5.
DRESS SILKS SACRIFICED.
Superb Silks, newest styles,
Cost $1 50 per yard, sold at $1.
Extra Double-Skirt Robes,
Cost $45, sold at $30.
Rich Two-Flounced Robes,
Cost $35, sold at $25.
Rich Bayadere Silks, entirely new,
Cost $1 13 per yard, sold at 75 cents.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DE LAINES.
50,000 yards Muslin de Laines,
At one shilling per yard.
Importer's Invoice, 31 cents per yard.
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
1,000 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks,
Actual cost, $12 to $18,
Sold at $8 to $12.
FRENCH GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.
Rich French Merinos, (all wool,)
Actual cost, $1 19 per yard,
Sold at 69 cents per yard.
Rich French De Laines, (all wool,)
Actual cost, 60 cents per yard,
Sold at 44 cents per yard.
"New-York Mills" Prints, (warranted fast,)
Only 6¼ cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have now opened a large and beautiful assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
VALENCIAS, VELOUR, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
REPS, &c.
Also, a magnificent selection of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles and many novelties of their own importation in
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACE CAPES, SCARFS, POINTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHES, COIFFURES AND BARBES.
BLACK LACE POINTS, from $70 to $350.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WE COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 28TH INST.,
OUR USUAL
CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
CUMMING,
SIMPSON,
And ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are constantly receiving the newest patterns of
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
From the most celebrated European manufacturers, at extremely low prices.
OIL-CLOTHS, COCOA MATTING, RUGS, MATS, &c.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to purchasers.
200 FRENCH COLLARS, at 75c.
100 FRENCH SETS, at $2.
100 FRENCH SETS, trimmed, $4.
100 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 25.
All new and the most approved styles.

RICH MEDALLION LACE SETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.........No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open some of the newest designs in MEDALLION SETS, on Monday, the 28th instant. They will be sold at prices to suit all.
MEDALLION AND POINT-LACE COLLARS quite low.

PEARL HEAD-DRESSES,
PARISIAN BANDEAUX,
And other
RICH COIFFURES,
Just received at
S. M. PEYSER'S,
No. 408 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal sts.,
Opposite the Brandreth House.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A complete assortment of all kinds of
MOURNING GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK CRAPE SETS, COLLARS AND VAILS, new shapes. Also, WHITE MOURNING SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in every conceivable style and design, both our own make and imported. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths. Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of John Crossley & Sons' newest patterns in
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and Medallions; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and low-priced Carpetings.
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
VIENNA BROCHES, STELLAS, PLAID AND FANCY WOOLLEN, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
A large assortment of New and Desirable Styles.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
Received per steamers. Also a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
ON REGULAR PRICES,
viz.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD,
AND
OTHER DRESS FABRICS IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.,
With a great variety of
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES, SILKS by the YARD,
MERINOES, DELAINES, CALICOES, &c.,
FROM AUCTION,
Full 50 per cent. less than cost of importation.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 28,
5,000 GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDK'CHFS,
at 25c. each, worth 37c.
Purchased at late Auction sales.

GREAT RUSH!
CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
STORE CROWDED.
FIRE! FIRE!
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
In consequence of Fire
AT KINZEY'S,
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
The entire stock must be sold in order to repair the store—Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Rich Sets, French Laces, Veils, Kid Gloves, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, Hosiery and Gloves.
The sale commences MONDAY, 10 A. M.
Yard-wide Silk Illusions, 3c. and 6c.
Fancy, figured and plain Laces, 6c.
5,000 Collars and Sleeves, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 Shetland Wool Veils, all colors, 18c.
Sets Collars and Sleeves, 9c., 25c., 50c., $1.
Needlework Edgings and Insertions, 3c., 6c.
GREAT SALE.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, 6c., 10c.
15,000 yards rich Ribbons, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Rich Velvet Trimmings, all colors, 3c., 6c., 9c.
Wide black and colored Cloak Trimming, 6c.
Silk Fringes, all colors, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Kid Gloves, 12c. 25c., 31c.
Woolen Hoods, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Woolen Tippets, 5c., 6c.
Heavy Wool Half Hose, 12½c.
Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c.
Assorted lots of Hosiery and Gloves, 6c.
Also, the entire stock on the next floor in the wholesale room. The goods are all fresh and clean, but they must be sold with the retail stock in order to close the store for repairs. Sale commences every morning at 10 A. M. Store closes at 9 P. M. WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS,
IN
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Black thread and French lace Veils.
COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES AND BERTHES.
Black thread guipure and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes lace Sets, from $4 50 and upwards.
Medallion lace Sets, from $6 and upwards.
Real point and point applique lace Collars and Sets.
Paris embroidered Collars and Sets.
Embroidered and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, entirely new styles.
Real point and Valenciennes Laces, in great variety.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND CAPS.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Our stock is large the season is far advanced, and great bargains will be offered at
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Government Building,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Respectfully announce that they will exhibit on Monday next additional Novelties in every department, and invite special attention to many exclusive styles in warm materials for gentlemen's dress.

AT F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.
The most desirable novelties can be found for
OVER, FROCK AND DRESS COATS AND ENTIRE STREET SUITS,
Carefully selected from the best European manufactures. Also agents for Sangster's alpacca umbrellas.

FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
Small designs and full chintz colors at an immense sacrifice.
3s. to 4s. PER YARD.
(Value 5s. to 6s.)
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE,
F. DERBY & CO.,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
Will exhibit on Monday next their third delivery this season, of New Goods, comprising another invoice of ten more cases New Styles, ex steamer Canada.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES
Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FANS.
JUST OPENED,
A splendid selection of
RICH FANS,
For balls and parties, at
S. M. PEYSER'S,
No. 408 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal sts.,
Opposite the Brandreth House.

NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.
T. DARTOIS, the French Dress Trimmer, No. 54 Bleecker-st., next door to Mme. Pinchon, has received by last steamer a large assortment of dress-trimmings and cloak-ornaments in every new and late style. He makes in color, by order, in forty-eight hours.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
400 Pieces, New Patterns,
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS ARE now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 38 John-st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER GOODS
Of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
LARGE SALE RICH SILKS.
1,200 PIECES EXTRA RICH,
At 75 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At $1 per yard.
Reduced from $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No 481 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
1,000 DOZ. FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.
Also,
800 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $3 Per Dozen.
Value $6.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.
500 PIECES LUPINS, FINE QUALITY.
FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES
At 44 cents,
Reduced from 75 cents.

481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
will offer on Monday, Nov. 28,
500 SILK ROBES, EXTRA QUALITY,
at $25,
worth $40.

409 H. EDGERTON, **409**
CANAL-ST.,
Will offer for sale
on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
FINE ALL-WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS,
at $7 50 to $8 50.
CASTOR BEAVER,
at $10 50 to $14 50.
RIBB in BROWNS and BLACKS,
(very cheap,)
at $8 to $12.
Also,
A Large Stock of
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
(Crochet Fringe,)
at $10 to $18.
A General Assortment of
MISSES' CLOAKS,
at $2 50 to $4.
BLACK BEAVER BURNOUS,
at $4 50 to $6 50.
Ladies will find it to their advantage to examine this stock before purchasing.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
viz.:
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, DAMASKS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
AT RETAIL, NOV. 28.
STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET, AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES,

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities. 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
We have now open a large assortment of the following
NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $5.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $6.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7, worth $10,
A beautiful garment, with rich trimmings.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 50,
With pleated back and rich fringed bertha.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $9 50 and $10 50, worth $12 and $14 each,
A superb garment, with rich crochet fringe, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS at $5 50, $6, $7 and $8.
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SACKS.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!!
VELVETS.
Just received at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS FOR LADIES' BONNETS, of every hue and shade.
Also, a very large stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS.
N. B.—At LICHTENSTEIN'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Will open on Monday, in addition to a large assortment of cloths in the most desirable colors for full dress and frock coats, several new varieties in Nap, Harrington and Elysian Beaver Overcoatings; choice styles in Cheviots, &c., &c., for walking suits, and latest designs for Trowsers and Waistcoats.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN SILKS.
350 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY PLAID AND BAYADERE,
The last and best of the parcel,
AT 4s. 6d. PER YARD,
(Value 6s.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
An additional supply per steamer *Africa.*
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods on hand from the steamer *New-World*, will be closed out at reduced prices, prints, muslins, carpet, broadcloth, cassimere, satinet, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
TO LADIES PURCHASING FURS.
279 Grand-st. P. H. PHILLIPS' Patent Fur Muff Depot. 279.
Most respectfully invites the citizens of New-York and vicinity to inspect his immense stock of rich and well-seasoned Furs, to which we defy competition, both in regard to price and quality. Having exclusive and responsible agents in all parts of Europe enables us to sell 35 per cent. lower than any other house, our motto being "quick sales and small profits." Ladies will find it to their advantage not to be misled by other advertisements, prior to giving us a call, and examine our superb stock of rich Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Marten, Stone Marten, Ermine, Fitch, &c.; also the latest and improved styles of Talmas, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., together with a large variety of misses' Furs and Sleigh Robes, too numerous to mention. As the crowds are rushing daily is sufficient guarantee for our reputation.
P. H. PHILLIPS' Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 40 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! **39**
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
At LEOPOLD LANG'S,
39 No. 39 Maiden-lane. **39**

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART PROTestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by a number of respectable Protestant and other girls in various situations for City and country; on hand a smart Protestant young man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Also, a smart man and wife on a farm. Apply at WESLEY'S first class Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.; a lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-RATE Protestant cook, several Catholic, and a very good colored cook; a Scotch nurse, and experienced laundress, and several colored servants; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress, and another as laundress, want situations. Also, situations wanted by a number of well-recommended servants in all other capacities, both male and female. Apply at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, top floor; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business perfectly; French fluting, &c.; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and do the chamberwork and tending, or to wait on an old lady or sew. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstres; is a very good cutter and fitter of children's or ladies' dresses; or would do light chamberwork if required. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS A WIDOW, and in poverty; she would be glad to get embroidery on flannel or muslin. It will be doing a kind act to aid her. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Address ANNA, No. 249 Centre-st., near Broome. Reference given.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO has had 16 years experience at the dressmaking, thoroughly understands her business, wishes to make an engagement by the day to work in private families or at home. Best references given. Wages $1 per day. Address M. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and pastry; willing to assist with the washing, if required. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, by a very competent woman, with best of City reference; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry, bread, preserves, jellies, &c.; is temperate, neat and obliging. Call, or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived three years in her last place; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress for a steady, reliable servant, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is a thorough, capable girl, very obliging and neat; can fill either situation to her employer's satisfaction; the best of references given. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, sisters—one as cook, without washing, or chambermaid and fine washer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Can produce the best of references. Call for two days at No. 178 3d av., in W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable girl a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework. Unexceptionable references given. Is economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INDUStrious, well-recommended French girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the laundry, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; understands bread, biscuit, pastry of the best; is able to give full satisfaction; the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; would have no objections to do plain sewing. As to character and capability the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 121 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, RECENTLY come to this country, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children; can cut and make children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for three days, at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy woman, as housekeeper in a small family, or as plain seamstress; can give excellent City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 21 West 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would go to Providence, Washington, or any large city; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 88 East 25th-st., corner of 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is an excellent family cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as plain cook; she is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has no objection to do the work of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 26 Harrison st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent English girl, late from London; has good testimonials as to character and abilities. Call or address JULIA, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable, neat, tidy and well-disposed girl; understands chamberwork thoroughly; is particularly fond of children; does plain sewing neatly; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat and obliging; has the best of City reference from good families. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a most experienced and reliable girl, very highly recommended. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 89 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has good reference; is clean and tidy; has a pleasant appearance; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook; knows all the branches; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at 3 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 178 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or light housework, or to take care of a child. Can be seen at the house of her employer, No. 32 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Address E. C., No. 76 Columbia-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as nurse and seamstress; is competent and can give the best of references. Call at 246 West 26th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS can be supplied at Mrs. YORKSTONE'S office, No. 28 4th-av., where good help from all nations can be had for City or country. No dishonest dealings practised at this office.

MALES.

WANTED.—$100 GIVEN FOR A SITUATION.—A competent book-keeper will pay any person $100 who will procure for him, either now or on Jan. 1 next, a situation as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper; was with his last employers five years; best of reference given. Address, stating where an interview can be had, N. N. K., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has the best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 122 East 25th-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs.

TO NEWS AND JOB PRINTERS.—A COMpetent man wishes a situation as wetter or as warehouseman in a news or job office. Best of references given. Address P. M. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young German of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Any address left at No. 654 Broadway, for L. D., or Box No. 207 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER IN a store by a young Scotchman. Can give the best of recommendations, and will give $40 security for honesty and sobriety, and a renewal of the same amount every week, if required. Call on, or address D. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City. The best references given. Call at, or address J. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and competent young man, having good City reference, and is willing to make himself useful. No objection to any part of the country. Address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

TO COUNTRY BAKERS.—WANTED A SITUation as baker by a young man who is thoroughly experienced in the getting up of bread, cakes, pies or crackers; or would take any other situation where he can make himself useful, and have a permanent place; satisfactory references given. Call or address G. H. B., No. 80 3d-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 1,000 RELIable agents, who can give good reference, to canvass city and country for the *Knickerbocker Magazine* and line engraving of "Merry-making in the Olden Time." Terms unusually liberal. Apply at the office of the *Knickerbocker*, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

ONE HUNDRED MALE AND FEMALE agents wanted to sell the cheapest and most novel holiday publication of the year. The deaf and dumb will find it an excellent opportunity. Active persons can make good wages. Apply at No. 13 Platt-st., 3d story, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

BOY WANTED.—A GENTEEL AMERICAN BOY of 12 to 15 years wanted in a piano-forte wareroom. Services and wages very light. No Irish boy will be received. Apply after 11 o'clock. J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 635 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as assistant chambermaid; one who understands fine washing and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG LADY who understands the ladies' hair-dressing business; also one or two men. Competent hands will find constant employment at WM. DIBLEE'S, No. 856 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but an excellent penman need apply. Address, stating age and references, W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO writes a good hand, is wanted to assist in the office of a manufacturing concern. Address, giving reference, Mr. FRANCIS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

5 shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each.
20 shares Bank of the Republic	100 each.
30 shares Bank of New-York	100 each.
100 shares Pacific Bank	50 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank	100 each.
100 Citizens' Bank	25 each.
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
20 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100 each.
295 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co. (hypth)	25 each.
15 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	100 each.
15 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
70 shares American Guano Co	100 each.
13 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins	100 each.
25 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
20 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
13 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co	17 each.
25 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co	50 each.
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
50 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
45 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	17 each.
80 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
75 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
44 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
50 shares Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
60 shares Great Western Marine Insurance	100 each.
50 Peoples' Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
20 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co	100 each.
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co	25 each.

$10,000 Dayton and Michigan Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$20,000 Racine & Mississippi Railroad 8 Per Cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 Per Cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 Per Cent Bonds.
$11,000 Missouri and Virginia State 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 1. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

FOURTH DAY.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT TEA KETTLE SALE.
DAVID SCOTT will sell on MONDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, entire stock of housekeepers' furnishing goods, comprising bronzed and gilt hat stands, patent knife cleaners, mangles, large stock of tea trays, in sets and by the dozen, rich oval tea trays, in sets, wire covers, carpet sweepers, iron bedsteads, childs' carriages, sleighs, &c.
Families and dealers will find this a grand chance to lay in a supply.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TENTH AND THIRTY-SECOND-STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
ON TENTH-STREET—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 414, near Avenue C; contains Croton, &c., and rents for $550.
ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—First-class four-story brick house (brown-stone basement) and lot, No. 95, between 6th and 7th avs.; house contains all the modern improvements, and will let for $800. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Nov 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 170 East 21st-st., genteel household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, large window curtains, gilt-frame pier mirrors, mahogany etageres, encoignures, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and chairs, black-walnut do., iron bedsteads and hat racks, oil-cloths, stair rods and carpets, parlor stoves, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining and toilet crockery, glassware &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE BROOME ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 488 Broome-st., north side, near Wooster-st. Lot 18 feet 9 inches in width, by 75 feet in depth.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MANSION HOUSE AND FOURteen lots in the VIth Ward, Brooklyn.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the late residence of D. PERKINS, Esq., situate on the westerly side of Henry-st., running from Pacific to Amity-sts. The house is 45 feet square, three-story and basement, contains about 25 rooms, replete with all the modern improvements. For maps apply to the Auctioneer.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) WILL BE SOLD ALL the furniture, elegant piano-forte, velvet and Brussels carpets, paintings, lace curtains, rich French window shades, looking glasses, gas chandeliers, mantel ornaments, clocks, crockery, silver and glass ware, &c., &c., contained in the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., near 6th-av. The sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine. 5th and 6th-av. stages and cars pass a short distance from the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
On 6th-av., 2 four-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front stores and dwellings, with lots Nos. 816 and 818 6th-av., near 50th-st. Lots 23 9x66.5. The houses are substantially built, and contain gas, Croton, &c. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, No. 454 Canal-st., an extensive assortment of superb household furniture: parlor suites, mahogany bedsteads, tables, chairs, wardrobes, rockers, medallion velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, beds, mattresses, quilts, blankets, basement and kitchen furniture, which is well suited to the wants of families and others.

W. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. H. RADFORD will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, the lease, stock and fixtures of the drug-store No. 121 7th-av., kept for the last fifteen years by the late Dr. Willis P. Smith. By order of
THOS. C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M., by JOHN LEVISON, a lot of household furniture at No. 90 Barrow-st., near Hudson, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, carpets, mirrors, &c. Also, a full set of kitchen furniture, stove, glassware, crockery, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots to suit city and country dealers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 CASH WILL NOW PURCHASE A choice of township rights to manufacture and vend "FOSTER'S PATENT BUILDING BLOCKS" in the State of Connecticut. Their cheapness, durability and beauty, as a building material, have been fully tested in Danbury and elsewhere. A liberal deduction will be made to purchasers of several adjoining township rights. This advertisement commends itself especially to Masons and Builders. F. G. LUCKEY, 74 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the sewing machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,500 Post-Office, with full address and references.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] teen lots on Murray-Hill, [illegible] corner of 36th-st. and Park, [illegible] west corner of 37th-st., 200 feet front by [illegible] running through from street to street, [illegible] west corner of 36th-st. and Park-av., [illegible] 105 feet deep. This property is believed to [illegible] gibly situated, and to possess more advantages [illegible] provements than any other lots on the hill. [illegible] in front, long since authorized, will soon be [illegible] This splendid avenue is 140 feet wide, [illegible] for handsome court-yards in front of dwellings [illegible] commands at this point fine views of the City [illegible] bor. The carriage-ways over it are ordered to [illegible] with the Belgian pavement. An opportunity [illegible] offered for a uniform style of improvement [illegible] and desirable a location. The balance of the [illegible] fronting on Madison-av. is improved, with [illegible] mansions with gardens between. Nothing can [illegible] fered more select for gentlemen of taste and wealth [illegible] siring to erect dwellings to suit them. The plot [illegible] arranged and sold to suit purchasers. Ninety per [illegible] of the purchase money may remain on bond and [illegible] gage for a term of years. Apply to BENJAMIN [illegible] WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of [illegible] selaer County, N. Y., on the [illegible] miles from the city of Troy. The mill is [illegible] stories high, built of wood, with good stone [illegible] has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet [illegible] ter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, [illegible] in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag [illegible] 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with [illegible] cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 [illegible] and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture [illegible] tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with [illegible] mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is [illegible] water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, [illegible] and shed. The property is well located. Freight [illegible] Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of [illegible] can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered [illegible] mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would [illegible] good investment for any person with a moderate [illegible] tal, and is offered at the low price of $4,000. [illegible] A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State-Dam, [illegible] N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—KNOWN as the "Colden Mansion Farm," situated in [illegible] ham, Orange County, N. Y., 7 miles west from [illegible] burgh. The house is 50 feet square, two stories [illegible] basement, kitchen, and built of stone. There is a [illegible] house and tenant-house also on the place, together [illegible] carriage-houses, barn, hay-houses, &c., &c. A [illegible] variety of the choicest kind of fruit-trees. A very desirable place for a gentleman farmer; as healthy a location as can be found. It contains 217 acres. For [illegible] particulars, apply to LINDLEY M. FERRIS, [illegible] premises; and to L. Murray Ferris, Jr., No. [illegible] st., or Homer Morgan, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DUTCHESS COUNTY farm of 140 acres, with superior improvements; price $11,000. A good house in New-York or Brooklyn, worth about $7,000, will be taken in part payment.
A farm of 48½ acres, about 40 improved, with [illegible] house, barn, &c., 9 miles from Monticello, Sullivan County; price $25 per acre.
One of 52½ acres, all improved; price $1,050.
Also 100 acres of superior land, 6 miles from Pella, Marion County, Iowa; price $5 per acre.
Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay, [illegible] City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly [illegible] the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. [illegible] to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE cheap, the new first-class brown-stone house, [illegible] story and basement, with all the modern improvements —possession 1st of May next—situated at No. [illegible] Greene-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs. [illegible] to JOHN F. SOLOMON & SON, No. 213 Washington-st., New-York.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—For sale, five new and handsome brown-stone houses, situated on 2d-av., with all the modern improvements. Will exchange for unincumbered [illegible] a good farm, within 100 miles of the City, building materials, stocks or bonds. Apply to F. A. WHITTAKER, No. 167 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 10.

THE BARGAIN WE ADVERTISED A [illegible] or two since in vacant lots, situated 90th and [illegible] sts., west of Broadway, has been sold. We now [illegible] another in the same range. An early application [illegible] sary. SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price [illegible] Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on [illegible] and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., [illegible] 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE RESTAURANT HOTEL ON MONTague-st., Brooklyn; adjoining the opera-house now in course of erection. The City Hall, Post-office and public buildings in the vicinity render these premises unsurpassed for the best business. The restaurant is commodious and handsomely fitted up. The hotel consists of dining-room and parlor, four supper rooms and twenty-one bedrooms. Inquire of JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion and suitable out-buildings, well adapted for a private residence or a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the Highbridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story, brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has 12 years to run from 1st of May next, at a ground-rent of $200 and the taxes. The lot is 20 feet wide and [illegible] feet deep. For further particulars inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., Commercial Buildings.

SHOP TO LET WITH POWER, AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—A fine, light shop, in the lower part of the City, with one of Mason's Patent Screw-Cutting and several other lathes, shafting, belting, benching, &c., &c., will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Address H. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 149 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

DRUG-STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Rent of whole house, $350; [illegible] $100 to $200. A corner store and good stand. Inquire of J. ROSS, No. 48 8th-av. Immediate possession.

OFFICE TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF [illegible] Duane-st. Apply on the premises, or at [illegible] Greenwich-st., to E. R. BEN[illegible]

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STORE WANTED—ON ONE OF THE PRINCIpal avenues or business streets, suitable for a jeweler; good show windows and counters desirable, and would buy a small stock of fancy goods. Address, confidentially, JEWELER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION between 4th and 23d sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms from Dec. 1 to April 1, 1860, [illegible] B., Box No. 1,763 Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &c., &c.
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing work to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be exceeded.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the heating of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE. — FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 653 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the SIXTH day of December, 1859.)

The Polls will be held at the several places designated by the Common Council; and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR

At such election are the following:

A Mayor in the place of Daniel F. Tiemann.

A Counsel to the Corporation, in the place of Richard Busteed.

Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of Wm. T. Pinckney and Patrick McElroy (only one person to be voted for, for each office, by each Elector. The person receiving the highest number of votes to the person elected, to be appointed by the Mayor.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an even numerical designation, viz: IInd, IVth, VIth, VIIIth, Xth, XIIth, XIVth and XVIth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such vacancies as may have occurred during the past year.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

Dated New-York, November 26, 1859.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NOV. —, 1859.—Whereas, FREDERICA MARKUS, aged about twenty-five years, a native of Poland, was found on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of November inst., at about 2 o'clock, on Roosevelt-st., near the gutter, and in front of the house on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham sts., lying insensible, with her skull fractured and bearing on her person other marks of violence, and was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died of said injuries shortly after admission. And whereas there is reason to believe that said injuries were caused by a murderous assault perpetrated by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; Now, therefore, I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the said FREDERICA MARKUS, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the judge before whom such person or persons were convicted. But such claim for such reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New-York, on this 23d day of November, A. D. 1859.

[L. S.] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTTER MATHEY against — ULLMAN and — BRANCHU, fils.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1859.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of November, 1859.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
n14-law6wM. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859.

HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers under the name of AYRES & STELLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. STELLE will settle the affairs of the late firm and continue the business at the old stand, corner of 6th-av. and 47th-st., on his own account.

HENRY F. AYRES,
WILLIAM H. STELLE.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.

CROMWELL T. WHITE,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosanonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM. Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at

GUION'S. No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE.

Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures canker.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures sore nipples.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures burns.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures cuts.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures ulcerated gums.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures sores.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures toothache.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE purifies the breath.
BURRILL & HUNTING, Proprietors, 102 Nassau-st.
CONRAD FOX, 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents.
For sale by all druggists.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. ☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

LADIES' RETREAT.—MRS. BYRNES, PHYSIcian and Accoucheur, No. 168 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient rooms during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dipensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.

An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	22
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla	20

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,

F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship

YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,

Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.

First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to

HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau..........$45
Passage Money to Havana..........60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana..........15

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1860.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
Committee.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 @646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3397
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1512
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the anual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI. Nov. 22, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending 30th inst., payable at this office on and after Dec. 3, prox. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst., and so remain until Dec. 5.

D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SICILIAN VESPERS.

THIS WILL BE THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

The entire company will play in Philadelphia in December, and Boston in January, and return to New-York February 6, 1860.

CHANGE OF PRICES.

The Directors beg to announce that, commencing on Monday, they have adopted the following permanent

SCALE OF PRICES:

Admission..........$1.
Reserved seats..........50 cents extra.
Private boxes, first row (four persons)..........$8.
Private boxes, second row (four persons)..........$6.
Family circle..........50 cents.
Amphitheatre..........25 cents.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, NOV. 28, at 8,
Only night of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

Will be produced at the Academy of Music,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,

By Signor Hannibal W. Calvo, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur Ministre de la Maison de Emperor, M. Achille Fould.

THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,

Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris by Monsieur Le Roy, costumier of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumier from the principal theatres in Italy, Signora Bazzani and Abiatti.

THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES

Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

The Princess Elena..........Mme. COLSON
Arrigo..........Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte..........Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators..........Sig. JUNCA

SECONDARY CHARACTERS

by Madame Morra, Signori Muller, Rubio, Quinto, Ximines, Crouza, Panfi, &c.

In the first act, TARANTELLE, by Mlle. DEULIN, (by permission of the management of the Winter Garden,) Mr. DENSTARDT, and the Corps de Ballet.

The sale of reserved seats, $1 50 each, will commence this morning.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

The Directors, yielding to the extremely numerous requests, beg to announce that

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI

will make her second appearance on any stage

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Nov. 29,

when will be repeated the Opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
FOR THE LAST TIME.

The sale of seats for "Lucia" commences this morning.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 8,
Revival of Meyerbeer's grand Opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,

with entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris, and a full and complete cast.

MADAME GAZZANIGA

will make her first appearance as Valentine.

MADAME COLSON

will make her first appearance as Queen Margerite.

SIGNOR STIGELLI

will make his first appearance in his great rôle of Raoul.

Mad. STRAKOSCH..........as..........The Page
Sig. JUNCA..........as..........Marcel
Sig. AMODIO..........as..........Nevere
Mr. WEINLICH..........as..........St. Brea

On THURSDAY, last appearance of

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,

when she will appear for the first time in

LA SOMNAMBULA.

The season positively closes on Saturday
WITH A GRAND FESTIVAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ADELINA PATTI.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29,
LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR.

The Directors, yielding to the extremely numerous requests, beg to announce that

MLLE. ADELINA PATTI

will make her second appearance on any stage on

TUESDAY, Nov. 29,

when will be repeated the opera of

LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR
FOR THE LAST TIME.

The sale of seats for "Lucia" commences this morning.

On THURSDAY, last appearance of

MLLE. ADELINA PATTI,

when she will appear for the first time in

LA SOMNAMBULA.

CHARITY.

Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS'
GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Building Fund of the
MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, NEW-YORK,

At the Palace Garden Music Saloon, West 14th-st.,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1859,
At 8 o'clock.

Mr. HOPKINS will be assisted on this occasion by
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Soprano.
Mrs. HARRIET WESTERVELT, Contralto,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet-à-Piston,
Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Pianist,
Mr. JOHN JAMESON, Pianist, and
A Vocal Quartette Party.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Vocal Quartette—"Hail, smiling Morn."..........Spofforth
QUARTETTE PARTY.
2. Duet for Two Pianos—"The Ruling Passion strong in Death."..........—
Mr. C. J. HOPKINS and Mr. W. H. CURRIE.
3. Romanza—"Com 'e bello," from "Lucrezia Borgia."..........Donizetti
Miss ANDEM.
4. Cornet Solo—"O! that we two were Maying."..........Hopkins
Mr. SCHREIBER.
5. Scena et Aria, from "La Traviata."..........Verdi
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
6. Piano Solo, a { Barcarolla, b { The Violet's Lament, }..........—
Mr. C. HOPKINS.
7. Song—"The Brightest Eyes."..........Stigelli
Mrs. WESTERVELT.
PART II.
8. Vocal Quartette..........—
QUARTETTE PARTY.
9. Duet—"I Think of Thee, Dear Flora."..........Hopkins
Mrs. WESTERVELT and Mr. SIMPSON.
10. Piano Solo, a { La Cascade, b { Home, Sweet Home, (Varie) }..........Pauer, Hopkins
Mr. C. J. HOPKINS.
11. German Ballad—"Come In."..........Kucken
Miss ANDEM.
12. Barcarole—"The Fair Enchantress."..........K—
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
13. The Sepoy March—Caprice for two Pianos..........Hopkins
Messrs. JAMESON and HOPKINS.

Messrs. CURRIE and JAMESON will preside at the Piano.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

To be procured at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, C. Breusing, Firth & Pond, Nunns & Clark, and Hall's—or at any of the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FIRST PERFORMANCE of the NEW, LEGENDARY, and HISTORICAL DRAMA, written and compiled by G. L. AIKEN, Esq., (successful author of the Original Uncle Tom, and upwards of 100 other Dramatizations,) founded on Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S brilliant LEDGER STORY of the

DOOM OF DEVILLE;
OR, THE
MAIDEN'S VOW.

Produced with the strict attention that marked those very elegant impersonations, the "PIONEER PATRIOT," "BRIDE OF AN EVENING," "ROSALIND HUBERT," &c., &c. The Drama, written expressly for this Museum, possesses a polished morale peculiarly fitted for representation here.

It will be repeated

MONDAY, Nov. 28, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX,
and cast with the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
Including
Mr. T. HADAWAY and Mr. DELMON GRACE.
SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.
ACT I.

Scene 1.—FOREST HOME OF LIONNE—Nero and Vulcan—"De Amberscalps and de Ambuscade"—LOVERS' VOWS—"Their love was like the lava flood that burns in Etna's breast of flame"—TABLEAU—THE ADIEU AND THE OATH—A Used-up Warrior—Marching Order—The Dashing White Sergeant.

ACT II.

Scene 1.—DRAWING-ROOM IN DEVILLE'S MANSION—Death Narrative—Husband and Wife—The Foundling Infant—Projected Journey—Nimrod Kyte and his Disasters.

ACT III.

Scene 1.—HOTEL IN NEW-YORK—Deville and his Ward—The New Tragedienne—"Who is she?"—Perdita and her Foster Brother—The Request.

Scene 2.—PARLOR IN HOTEL—John Fieldhurst; a Benedict—Matrimonial Squabbles—Woman Brightens—Man's Ideas.

Scene 7.—CRIMINAL COURT OF ASSIZE—TABLEAF—THE TRIAL—Judge's Charge—Jury's Resolve—TABLEAU—THE VERDICT GUILTY—Arrest of Judgment—"Am I Forgiven"—The Fatal Draught—"There he will be Mine"—TABLEAU—DOOM OF DEVILLE.

AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, two excellent pieces.

Now to be seen here a full-length wax figure of OSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his SON, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c.

Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

PARLOR OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

Nos. 719 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
ENGLISH BUFFO OPERA, COMEDY, AND LYRIC DRAMA.
CROWDED HOUSES! IMMENSE SUCCESS!
TWO NEW and POPULAR OPERETTAS!
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock,
LOVE IS BLIND.
Written and composed by VAL. MORRIS, and
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," by Mr. Drayton. Seats (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock. Grand Matinée every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE LAST WEEK.

Reserved seats, $1 50 each. THIS EVENING, positively the last time of the SICILIAN VESPERS. TO-MORROW, positively the last appearance but one of ADELINE PATTI, and last night of LUCIA. WEDNESDAY, revival of the HUGUENOTS, with a great cast, and magnificent new dresses from Paris. The Opera Season most positively closes next Saturday, until Feb. 6, 1860.

CONCERT OF SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC—In Spring-st. Church, (near Varick,) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by the choir, assisted by Miss M. E. HAWLEY, Mr. M. COLBURN, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the American Pianist, and a number of prominent members of the New-York Harmonic Society, who have in the kindest manner volunteered their services in aid of the Church. Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1, to be obtained of N. Fisher, No. 25 Park-row; Dr. Newman, No. 303 Hudson-st.; S. J. Berry, No. 93 West-st.; M. Clark, No. 526 Greenwich-st.; Holmes & Hunting, No. 778 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

F. H. NASH, Conductor.
GEO. H. CURTIS, Organist.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERTS.—FATHER KEMP'S famous "Old Folks" Concert Company will appear at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 28, Afternoon and Evening; at Brooklyn Tabernacle, TUESDAY, Nov. 29; at Hoboken Odd Fellows' Hall, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, Afternoon and Evening of each day. To commence at 4 P. M. and 8 in the evening. Father Kemp's Company are sure to succeed.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. 25c

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

In consequence of its continued success, the Management feels constrained to announce, for the

FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT PLAY,
FIVE ACT PLAY,
CALLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,

which has universally elicited the

GENUINE APPROBATION
GENUINE APPROBATION
OF THE
PUBLIC
PUBLIC
PUBLIC
AND THE
UNITED ENCOMIUMS
UNITED ENCOMIUMS
OF THE
PRESS.
PRESS.
PRESS.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,

Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled with the following excellent cast:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service..........Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier..........H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward..........J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop..........C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service..........—
Harry, a courier..........Levick
Richard..........Jeffries
Robert..........{servants to Sir Walter}..........Henry
James..........Evans
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn..........Miss Macarthy
Maud..........Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott..........Laura Keene

To conclude with the admired burlesque of
NORMA.

Norma..........Signora Marko Smitherial
Adelgisa..........Mme. Felixcia Vincentie
Clotilda..........Mlle. Charisetto Peterisko
The Children { An interesting duo of infantine loveliness }..........Sig. L. Vincent, Sig. Jeffries
Pollio, a Roman Pro-Consul..........Sig. M. Macarthy
Flavius, a Centurion..........Sig. Nora Leigh
Oroveso, an Arch-Druid..........Sig. Atwood

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. BLAKE'S
BENEFIT.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)

On which occasion will be presented one of the
MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDIES
EVER PLAYED AT THIS THEATRE,
entitled
THE IRISH HEIRESS,

Lord William Daventry..........Mr. BLAKE
Percy Ardent..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Major Bellamy Fuss..........Mr. BROUGHAM
Sir William Stanmore..........Mr. DYOTT
Lenoir (valet to Sir W. Stanmore)..........Mr. FLOYD
Sapple (Attorney at law)..........Mr. LEVERE
Lady William Daventry..........Mrs. SEOAN
Norah Merrion (the Irish Heiress)..........Mrs. HOEY
Hon. Mrs. Bolton Comfort..........Mrs. VERNON

The Orchestra under the direction of
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
MOUSTACHE MANIA.

In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Young, and Miss Carman will appear.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,)

Second time this season of Coleman's fine old comedy,

JOHN BULL,

WEDNESDAY,

MR. WALCOT'S
BENEFIT.

When will be produced, (first time at this Theatre,) Coleman and Garrick's celebrated comedy,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

With an incomparable cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. WALCOT respectfully announces that his

BENEFIT

will take place on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,

when Colman and Garrick's celebrated five-act Comedy,

NEVER ACTED HERE,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,

will be produced with an

INCOMPARABLE CAST.

NOTE.—In this famous play, the character of Lord Ogleby, rendered immortal by the great William Farren, is said to have suggested to the author of "London Assurance" the composition of a character of similar proclivities, but of the modern time; and Sir Harcourt Courtly afforded Farren another display of his matchless skill, scarcely second to his renowned performance in the "Clandestine Marriage."

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. Bateman, Manager.
MR. SAM COWELL'S
COMIC DRAWING-ROOM CONCERTS.

Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce that

MR. SAM COWELL,
The great musical comedian,
Will make his first appearance in this City
On MONDAY, Nov. 28,
And will appear in
SEVEN
Of his wonderfully
CHARACTERISTIC
AND LAUGHABLE
Representations of eccentric London Life.
He will be assisted by
Mr. J. B. Mills, the great Pianist.
Mr. James Hicks, Musical Conductor, R. A. M.
Mrs. Westervelt, of the Philharmonic Concerts.
Miss Maria Henry, of the London Concerts.
Mr. George Crozier, of the London Concerts.
Under the direction of Dr. Guilmette.

Mr. Cowell will chant, recite, enact and personify the

LIFE AND DEATH OF BAD MACBETH,

With imitations of bass Singers and baser Actors.

He will also illustrate the disastrous results obtained by the application of modern machinery to an offending member of the civic fraternity, as developed by the adventures of Mynheer Von Clam, while aided by

A CORK LEG.

Mr. Cowell will appear in his truthful and life-like portrait of the London Shoe-Black, ready to polish the best circles and to cheat the Chiropodist while devoting his energies to the laudable endeavor to

CLEAN YOUR BOOTS.

Having done now his best to excite the laughter of his hearers, Mr. Cowell will prove his power over their more delicate sensibilities, by relating a touching, plaintive, pathetic and most dolorous ditty, entitled the

SEASIDE STORY,

and also relate the sad experiences of those gentle and loving souls who are remembered with Eloise and Abelard, Romeo and Juliet, &c., &c.

LADY NANCY BELL AND LORD LOVELL,

concluding with what Mr. Sam Cowell's modesty, of which the public will have striking proofs, induces him to call, although written by himself, an

UNINTELLIGIBLE JUMBLE OF CORN COBS.

The entertainment to conclude with

† † † † † † † † † †

BY MR. SAM COWELL,

Mr. Cowell's performances will take place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING until further notice. Box-book now open. Seats can be secured and tickets obtained at the music store of BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON., No. 543 Broadway; at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., and at the Box-office from 9 till 4 o'clock.

Admission..........50 cents.

Doors open at fifteen minutes before 7, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6¾; performances commence at 7¼.

MONDAY, Nov. 27.

The performance will commence with

HAMLET.
WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?
THE SIAMESE TWINS.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY..........Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY..........Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL..........Musical Director

STILL TRIUMPHANT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
And EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The Model Troupe of the World.
GEO. CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS.
In their unapproachable
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND JULIEN BURLESQUE.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
THE GREAT, UNEQUALED VOCAL QUARTETTE.

Geo. Christy in his inimitable character of Julius Schemmerhorn, in the laughable farce of

SCHEMMERHORN'S BOY,
With other new features.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE,

Commencing at 2½ o'clock, for the special accommodation of ladies and children.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

AT PALACE GARDEN,
(14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrace,)

Open every afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.

The matchless Zoological collection of

LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

After an absence from New-York City for thirteen years, return, and are greeted with

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

No expense or pains have been spared in selecting this rare collection of animals, or in building and decorating their

NEW ZOOLOGICAL HALL,

To make it a very desirable place of

FAMILY RESORT.

A grand opportunity is here presented to all who are desirous of furnishing their children

WITH USEFUL INFORMATION,

And to advance them in the study of

NATURAL HISTORY.

Pony and Monkey Performance in the daytime only.

MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS

is happy to announce that on the occasion of his

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,

At the Palace Garden Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

DR. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,

Acknowledged the first Lyric declaimer in the country, will sing the following songs:

1. "The Ship on Fire"..........Russell
(Which created such a *furore* at the Thanksgiving Festival). and
2. "The Sailor's Return" (Descriptive Ballad)..........Hopkins

Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the principal music stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE LAST WEEK.

Reserved seats, $1 50 each. THIS EVENING, positively the last time of the SICILIAN VESPERS. TO-MORROW, positively the last appearance but one of ADELINE PATTI, and last night of LUCIA. WEDNESDAY, revival of the HUGUENOTS, with a great cast, and magnificent new dresses from Paris. The Opera Season most positively closes next Saturday, until Feb. 6, 1860.

LEVEES OF THE LITTLE FAIRY—DOLLIE DUTTON, 9 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds, at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, and every Afternoon and Evening to Dec. 3, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. J. H. LILLIE, Agent; ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF
NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN [illegible],
have been on exhibition
at
HOPE CHAPEL..........No. 720 BROADWAY,
TWELVE WEEKS,

and been pronounced by editors, critics, artists and travelers most artistic, interesting and instructive.

MUSIC.—By Sebastian E. Kook.
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Interesting and Instructive.

Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT AND INAUGURATION

OF THE MODEL OF
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This great work of art, which was designed and built in California, at a COST OF $23,000, is now in this City, and will open for public exhibition

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 28, 1859,
AT TEMPLE HALL, 9TH-ST.,
ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

The MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE has been constructed after the most reliable authorities. The size of the model is

24 BY 35 FEET, AND 15 FEET IN HEIGHT.

It contains all the various orders of architecture prevailing when the temple was erected, with every variety of variegated marble. The greater portions of the ornamental work are gilded with California gold. The floors are all made of inlaid work, and give a correct imitation of the Mosaic. Every department of the temple is complete. THE ARK, CHERUBIM,

ALTAR OF INCENSE,
TABLE OF SHEW BREAD,
THE GREAT GOLDEN CANDLESTICKS, BRAZEN SEA, BRAZEN LAVERS, BRAZEN ALTAR,
THE COURT OF WOMEN,
The COURT OF ISRAEL, and
THE COURT OF THE PRIESTS.

For the better representation of life there are over

600 FIGURES

dressed in the original costumes, and so arranged as to give the whole a life-like appearance.

The Temple will be brilliantly illuminated by 500 gas burners, lighted by electricity with SAMUEL GARDINER, JR.'s apparatus.

Rev. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, A. M., will give an instructive lecture every evening, and explanations during the day.

This unrivaled work of art was first exhibited in San Francisco, and visited by thousands while there, giving unbounded satisfaction, and receiving the highest encomiums and testimonials from the California Press, together with letters of approval from distinguished individuals, clerical and secular.

Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

Tickets at the door.

CIRCUS—CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

New and Brilliant Attractions.
Tremendous Leaps by the Troupe.
HORSEMANSHIP BY WALTER AYMAR.
Mme. SHERWOOD, LITTLE IDA, W. PASTOR.
Elegant gymnastics by the first artists of the age.

Next week will be introduced HORSE PIECES upon the Stage, in addition to the Ring Performances, when Mlle. LOUISE WELLS will make her first appearance as BABY BLANCHE, in BUCK BISON.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

To conclude with the highly successful Comic Pantomime of the MYSTIC SPELL,

With new tricks, changes, transformations, &c.

Also, THE DRILL OF THE WISE TROOPS.

Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7¼ o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,

No. 548 Broadway,
Will Positively close Nov. 30.
Exhibition of SONNTAG'S Great Painting,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"

which leaves for Philadelphia Dec. 1.

Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,

On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,

No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.

FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

THE ONLY SPECIMENS OF THE GREAT AND POWERFUL GORILLA

At Dr. CHAILLU'S African Collection, No. 635 Broadway, with many other curiosities.

Admission, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH

Will deliver a series of discourses upon

THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF HUMAN LIFE,

At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York,

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and every succeeding Wednesday evening.

FIRST DIVISION.
1—"The Preservation of Life."
2—"The Origin and Perpetuation of the Species."
3—"Providing for their Welfare."
SECOND DIVISION.
4—"The Divinity."
5—"Immortality."
6—"The Freedom of the Will."

Tickets 15 cents.

"WALL-STREET."

By special request, Mr. DE CORDOVA will repeat his lecture on WALL-STREET, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

A CARD.—THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE speaks for itself:

HIRAM KETCHUM, JR., ESQ.—*Sir:* We, the undersigned, understanding that you have devoted some attention to the subject of the usury laws, and believing that the influence of these laws should be more generally understood, respectfully invite you to deliver a lecture on that subject at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the evening of Wednesday, 30th inst.

Wilson G. Hunt, Caleb Barstow, Jos. B. Collins, Shepherd Knapp, George Opdyke, and others.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your kind invitation, I beg leave to say that I will cheerfully comply with your desires, and shall be ready at the time and place appointed to give you the result of my crude meditations upon the subject. Yours, very respectfully,

HIRAM KETCHUM, JR.

To Messrs. WILSON G. HUNT and others.

In accordance with the above invitation, a lecture upon the subject of *The Usury Laws* will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1859, at 7½ P. M., by HIRAM KETCHUM, JR., Esq., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Tickets 50 cents each, to be obtained at the usual places, or at the door on the night of admission.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER'S LECTURES ON MUSIC.—Mr. FRANZ SCHLOTTER announces the delivery of a course of twelve lectures on music, dividing the subject as follows:

No. 1.—History of music from the commencement of the Christian era to the end of the sixteenth century.
No. 2.—History of music from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.
No. 3.—History of music during the last fifty years.
No. 4.—Beethoven, his biography and influence.
No. 5.—Harmony and melody.
No. 6.—Harmony: explanations most necessary to performers on the piano and in singing.
Nos. 7, 8.—Musical dynamics.
No. 9.—The piano: its organism, and effects in consequence thereof; its history.
No. 10.—The ancient and modern compositions for the piano, and their characteristics.
No. 11.—Clementi, Hummel, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Ozerny, Liszt and Thalberg.
No. 12.—General review and closing remarks.

The lectures will be given every Monday and Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Breusing's music room, No. 701 Broadway, second floor, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Tickets, admitting one to the course, $3; family tickets, admitting four persons, $8, may be secured at C. Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and B. Westermann & Co.'s bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

PROF. STONE'S LECTURES.—THE COURSE of Illustrative Lectures on Voltaic Electricity, &c., by Prof. Chas. S. Stone, at Clinton Hall, closed on Saturday evening last. Before the audience retired, Dr. S. McLean, of the New-York Custom-house rose, and offered a few remarks expressive of the high gratification with which they had been received, and presented the following resolutions, which, being seconded by Prof Grant, of Brooklyn, E. D., after complimentary remarks by him and others, were unanimously passed.

Resolved, That having attended Prof. Stone's Experimental Lectures on Electricity and its applications, at Clinton Hall, we cordially express our opinion that in their methodical plan and successful execution, in their scientific as well as popular character, in their beautiful illustrations and brilliant experiments with costly and elegant apparatus, and especially in view of the truly magnificent electrical exhibition given the present evening, they justly merit and will receive when known an extended patronage and wide celebrity.

Resolved, That Prof. Stone be requested to repeat the course at his earliest convenience.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 54 East 13th-st. The Tuesday and Friday class for Misses and Masters will commence Nov. 22, inst., at 3½ P. M. Pupils received at all times. On Wednesday and Saturday at 3½ P. M. Punctual attendance and early application desirable. First Soiree on Thursday, Dec. 1. Mr. C.'s present pupils and those of last season are invited to attend. Circulars at the Academy.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO.—CONSTANTLY on view and for sale, Works by the following Artists: SCHEFFER, COOPER, R. A.; FRERE, SHAYER, Sr.; TROYON, ELMORE, BRASCASSAT, TRAYER, WILLIAMS, GUILLEMIN, BODDINGTON; and specimens of other distinguished Artists. From 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room No. 12.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—All persons having claims against the Union are requested to present them on or before the 1st day of December next, inclosed and directed to R. M. MARTIN, No. 37 East 28th-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Large Arrest of Gamblers—A Scampering Among the Fancy.—On Saturday afternoon a nest of gamblers, who have for years occupied a den over Clarke's exchange office, corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, was suddenly thrown into consternation by the appearance of the Police, led by Officer Bartholomew, of the City Hall squad. Some twenty-five persons were found in the place, half of whom were engaged in gambling, with all the paraphernalia of their business on the table before them. The officers seized a portion of the apparatus. The dealing-box was pocketed by one of the gamblers, and all attempted a precipitate flight, several of them jumping out of the second-story windows on the Chatham and Chambers-street side, [illegible] the windows, [illegible] tumbling over each other in their haste to reach the street. The police succeeded in nabbing eleven persons, who were conducted before the Recorder. Among them were John Henry, Andrew Foote, Joseph A. Johnson (colored waiter), Alfred Himmous, and three Spaniards. Cyrus Shay, who kept the saloon, Marcus [illegible] Stanley and Theodore Allen, for whom there were warrants, escaped. Henry was held in $2,500, Foote and Himmous in $500 each. Johnson, the waiter, was committed to the White-street house as a witness, and the three Spaniards were discharged. Shortly after the arrest, a person who had witnessed the transactions, and had been at the Recorder's office as a spectator, returned to the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, when it is alleged he was brutally assaulted by Dan Sheehan. It was reported that the man's nose was broken. Sheehan escaped. The examination will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at the Recorder's Office, in Chambers-street.

A Watchman Murdered on Board a Schooner.—A man named James Quinn, who was employed as watchman on board the schooner *John M. Clayton*, lying at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River, was found in a dying condition at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, by Wm. Hinton, the mate of the vessel. Quinn left his charge on Saturday evening, and became intoxicated at a place in the First-avenue. At 9½ o'clock he started, as he said, to go on board the schooner. When found he was barely able to speak, but subsequently rallied sufficiently to make a statement to the effect that during the night one Thomas Downey came into the cabin and asserted that he had been sent for a double-barrelled gun and other things belonging to Capt. Jayne of the vessel. Quinn, not believing the story, refused to give up the articles. An altercation ensued, and during its continuance Downey seized the gun, which was loaded with duck-shot, and discharged the contents of one barrel into Quinn's abdomen. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. In the afternoon, Officer Myers, of the Twenty-first Ward, arrested Downey at No. 425 First-avenue, and he is now held at the Station-house pending an examination.

The Market Frauds—James Irving Demanding an Investigation.—James Irving, Superintendent of Markets, has addressed a letter to the City Inspector, demanding an investigation into the alleged Market frauds, and desiring to be relieved from duty during the progress of the inquiry. He states that when he visited the markets, in pursuance of instructions received from the City Inspector, he found them in the utmost confusion, the rules being disregarded, the entrances encumbered, and the passages uncomfortably narrow; and that, in attempting to reform these abuses, he was met by a hue and cry, and his person was threatened. In instituting his reforms, he adds, he made many enemies, to whom he attributes the attack upon him. In conclusion, he states that he regards it as his duty to demand a thorough investigation of his conduct. Mr. Delavan acceded to the demand, and on Saturday suspended Mr. Irving from duty during the period of the investigation. Mr. Bancker, Clerk to Mr. Irving, is also suspended from duty. The investigation will probably be commenced this week.

Opening of the Church of the Paulist Fathers.—The Chapel of the Mission House of the Paulist Fathers, (a well-known clerical association of mission preachers, of which Rev. Mr. Baker is the head,) was solemnly dedicated yesterday. Archbishop Hughes was to have been present, but, by reason of his illness, the Vicar-General, Father Starrs, officiated. Archdeacon McCarron and many other clergymen were in attendance, and took part in the services. The Church is on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, and, though not an imposing, is, at least, a neat and compact structure. The sermons at the morning and evening celebrations were delivered respectively by Rev. Father Preston, the Archbishop's Secretary, and Rev. Father McEvoy. The attendance on both occasions was so large as to fill the Church completely.

Launch of the Matanzas.—The new iron steamship *Matanzas*, built by C. N. Delamater, for Messrs. Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., to ply between New-York and Matanzas, was to have been launched on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Owing to some defect in the arrangements, the large company assembled to witness the spectacle was disappointed, as she would not leave the ways. It is said the tallow had become hardened by the cold. The launch will take place at 11½ o'clock this forenoon, from the foot of West Thirteenth-street, North River.

Notable Visitors.—Among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, were: Hon. H. P. Haun and family, California; Wm. Robbins and family, California; Rev. S. R. Holbrook and wife, California; Judge Charles, E. Sinclair, Salt Lake City; C. A. Kinkead, California; Capt. Whithall, U. S. A.; J. D. Champlin, wife and daughter, St. Louis; J. J. Upham, U. S. A.; W. H. Potter, Paris; C. Traub and family, South Carolina; Col. E. J. Steptoe, Virginia; H. Clay Pate, Virginia; T. D. Wright and wife, Binghampton; Capt. J. Graham, U. S. A.; Maj. D. J. Sutherland and family, U. S. A.

Gift of Alex. T. Stewart to William and Mary College.—The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the acknowledgement of the Faculty of William and Mary College of a gift of $500 from A. T. Stewart, of this City. The following is Mr. Stewart's letter:

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

My Dear Mr. Vest: I have great pleasure to contribute to the restoration of the College of William and Mary the inclosed check for $500. My desire is that this should be applied to the purchase of books in the ancient languages to fill one of the alcoves in the library.

May I hope that the new institution will arise from its ashes, phœnix-like, still more splendid, and that it will never omit the opportunity to instill into the youthful mind of its students, that the Union of these United States must be preserved in all time to come.

Sincerely your friend, ALEX. T. STEWART.

W. W. Vest, Esq.

Sale of City Property for Taxes.—The sale of City property to pay arrears of taxes was continued on Saturday at the Supervisors' Office. The attendance, as usual, was quite large, many of the owners themselves being present. The whole amount of sales, including interest and costs, was about $2,000. The sale will not be concluded until the middle or last of the week.

Fair for the Mission Cause.—We are requested to state that the ladies' fair of the German Evangelical Reformed Church will be held, for the benefit of that mission, in Suffolk-street, Dec. 13, 14 and 15. Articles for the fair, which are solicited, may be sent to Miss King, in Allen's jewelry store, corner of Division and Market streets, or to the residence of the pastor, J. F. Busche, No. 108 Rivington-street.

Ferry Accident.—Mrs. Eliza Reeston, an elderly lady, fell into the river last evening, while stepping from one of the Roosevelt-street ferry-boats. The prompt humanity of a bystander rescued her, but not until life was nearly extinct.

For Europe.—The British screw-steamer *New-York* left on Saturday for Bremen *via* Southampton, with 116 passengers.

Solomon's Temple.—The exhibition of this work of art is announced to be opened this evening at Temple Hall, Ninth-street, near Broadway.

Wall-street.—Yielding to general and urgent request, Mr. de Cordova will repeat his lecture on "Wall-street," this evening, at Clinton Hall.

Fires.

SEVENTH AVENUE.

The Second District alarm, at about one o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building, rear of No. 359 Seventh-avenue, and occupied by Erastus Plato, pork dealer. The fire originated on the first floor, and is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. The building, owned by J. N. Francis, was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Co. The stock and fixtures of Mr. Plato were damaged to the extent of about $600, and fully insured in the Artisans' Insurance Co. of this City, and State Insurance Co. of Connecticut.

EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.

About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a trifling fire occurred in the dwelling-house, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in consequence of the bursting of a flue connected with the heater of an adjoining building.

PRINCE-STREET.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Mr. Terhune, No. 126 Prince-street. The fire was caused by a defect in a flue of the heater, and was extinguished by the firemen before the flames had gained much headway.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE FIVE POINTS MURDER.

John Leary, of No. 137 Worth-street, who was stabbed in the temple last Wednesday morning by one Murtha Shea, at Crown's Corner, Five Points, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer. Stephen Leary deposed that a man named Thomas Smith encountered his brother (the deceased) in the grocery at the corner of Mission-place and Worth-street, and wanted him to fight. Deceased endeavored to avoid a quarrel, but finally had to fight in self-defence. Shea, the prisoner, then rushed upon deceased, who sought to escape by flight, but was overtaken by Shea, and they exchanged blows. Again deceased attempted to run off, but Shea followed and cut him in the face with a [illegible] into the temple of deceased and leaving it sticking in the wound. The prisoner then sought to escape, but Officer [illegible], of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him. Deceased came to the spot where the arrest was made, pulled the knife from his temple, and fell insensible to the ground. Other witnesses corroborated the statement of the affray, and the Jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner. He was committed to prison, pending action by the Grand Jury. Christopher Kirby, *alias* "Scully," was arrested by the Sixth Precinct Police last evening, on a charge of being concerned with Shea in the murder. He was locked up to await an examination.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Edward Dwyer, who died at the New-York Hospital from injuries received by having been accidentally run over at Hancock, N. Y., by a train of cars.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER SIXTH WARD STABBING AFFRAY.

Early last evening, as a number of Italians were playing cards in a liquor-store at No. 31 Baxter-street, Paoli Perditti, one of the party, having lost a game, was called upon to pay the pending wager. This demand he refused to comply with, whereupon Paoli Benedetti seized the cap of Perditti and handed it to the barkeeper for security. Perditti became very angry, and rushing behind the bar, seized an ice-pick and stabbed Benedetti twice, one thrust taking effect in the back and the other in the abdomen of the unfortunate Benedetti. Information of the circumstances having been given to the Sixth Precinct Police, Sergeant Pelty and Officer Gilligan made a search for Perditti, and found him secreted in the fifth story of the building. He was locked up in the Station-house. Benedetti was taken to the Hospital, and placed under the charge of Dr. [illegible], who states the wounds to be of a very dangerous character.

A CATTLE-STEALER.

Four fat beeves were stolen a few nights since from Louis Reinhart, keeper of a drove-yard in Williamsburgh. On Saturday, one John A. Brown, a German, was detected in his effort to dispose of two bullocks, at a suspiciously low price, to a butcher in Attorney-street. Officer Johnson, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested him, and these animals were subsequently identified by Mr. Reinhart as having been a part of the stolen stock. Brown refused to reveal the name of the party who had purchased the others, as in doing so his partner would be discovered, and, he said, rather than perform so mean an act, he would die first. He is alleged to have been engaged in stealing cattle and hogs for a long time back. The bullocks recovered are valued at $375. The prisoner was committed for examination.

A FORGED RECEIPT.

Edward Kissler was lately discharged from the service of Mr. Chas. Buckheister, of No. 84 Forsyth-street. Since his dismissal, it is alleged that Kissler, having procured the requisite bill-heads, has represented himself as Mr. Buckheister's collector, and in this way obtained $5 87 from Mr. Robert Dessoir, giving a receipt to which he had forged his late employer's name. Justice Steers committed the accused, pending an examination into the affair.

A FORGER IN DOUBLE BONDS.

On Saturday evening a counterfeit three dollar bill was given to Thomas Doyle, the proprietor of a livery stable in Eldridge-street, by three young men, who hired a carriage to convey them to the residence of Father Jerome, of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth-avenue. Discovering that the bill was counterfeit, Doyle informed the Police, who hastened to the reverend gentleman's house in search of the suspected parties, and found that one of them, who gave the name of John Morse, had just been married by the priest, upon whom he had passed another counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, in compensation for the performance of the marriage service. Morse was taken into custody, and the bride was suffered to depart.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE KNIFE.

Timothy Mulcahey was stabbed on Thanksgiving Day, at No. 99 Tenth-avenue, while endeavoring to stop a fight between two men named Daily and McLaughlin. A change for the worse had taken place in the condition of Mulcahey, and it was expected that he would die last night. McLaughlin, his assailant, was locked up in the Tombs.

Spiritualism and Politics.

EXTRAORDINARY PREDICTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST—NOVEL AND INTERESTING DISCUSSION—CONFLICTING PROPHECIES—TURBULENT SPIRITS, ETC.

The announcement that a prediction with reference to the coming Presidential contest would be made at the Sunday meeting of Spiritualists in Metropolitan Academy, Sixth-avenue, attracted an audience of about two hundred persons to that place yesterday.

Mr. Alvin Pease, who had been advertised as a "Psychometric medium, who could read character or disease by *rapport*, letters, locks of hair, or physical contact," commenced the exercises by asking for the singing of a Spiritualist hymn, which, he said, might be regarded as his text. The hymn was sung, a young lady who officiated at the melodeon acting as leader.

Mr. Pease then mounted the rostrum, and proceeded to deliver his prophecy. He said that for two Sabbaths they had discussed the questions whether spirits could foresee and foretell coming events. He had taken the ground that they could, and had fortified his position by citing the fact that he had himself foreseen the election of both Pierce and Buchanan to the Presidency. He had lately received an impression that there is now before us a great revolution—not, certainly, of arms and bloodshed, but a revolution for liberty—a spiritual revolution; that there is a contending host which would destroy this glorious Union, and everything that would sustain union and liberty. This destroying power would come with the false inscription of Liberty upon its banner. His impression was that the next President would be a conservative one; it could not be otherwise. It was shown him that though the opposing party might uphold the banner of liberty, it would try to destroy liberty and create dissensions and civil strife. They should scan this new spirit closely, for it would make the condition of the Southern slave an excuse for scattering disunion through this glorious land. The truth was, that charity began at home, and he wanted to see the operatives of Lowell and Manchester receive their rights from those men who clamored for the rights of the negro. He had seen Democratic New-Hampshire defend Republican Massachusetts operatives in demanding their rights. The operatives of Manchester were working at half the price they received years ago, and doing double the quantity of labor. What kind of freedom was it, when poor girls who struck for wages enough to pay their board were told that they should—

A Voice—Tell us who is to be President next term.

Mr. Pease—I have not been given to know. I have heard that it has been prophecied in Pennsylvania that James Buchanan will be. Should he receive the nomination he will be our next President.

A Voice—It is well you put in the "if."

Mr. Pease—I have known of white suffering men applying to Henry Ward Beecher—a philanthropist in word if not in deed—for aid, but he could render them no aid, although he could raise money to free a negro.

A Voice—Do you think it is wrong to free a negro?

Mr. Pease—No, Sir; but I say we should practice our liberty and freedom North before we go South. There are more paupers in this City than in the South.

A Voice—Does that make Slavery right?

Mr. Pease—Certainly not.

Various interruptions occurred during the next ten minutes, and Mr. Pease found no little difficulty in making himself heard. Several voices insisted that he should name the man who would be the next President. One excited auditor pertinaciously pressed this question, resolutely refusing to yield his ground, and replying to a threat of summary measures for the preservation of order by saying that he could only be removed by force. Finally, Mr. Pease said he could only give his impression. The next President would not be nominated by a sectional party, by the sham Democracy or the sham Republicans, but by a conservative party, which would sustain the principles of the Union as they now exist.

A Voice—And Slavery, too?

Second Voice—Where will the candidate be nominated?

A gentleman in the audience thought the speaker's impressions did not amount to much. Anybody not a spiritualist might have such impressions—it was merely an old-fashioned "I told you so." It seemed to him it was not a prophecy. The same thing might be done by purely human agencies.

Further interruptions occurred at this point. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Pease declared he would not speak plainer. The Republican Party, being governed by its present principles, could not elect a President, and would not next year.

Mr. Hills now felt satisfied that Mr. Pease had made a prophecy—that the Republican Party would not be successful. He would, himself, make a prophecy that the Republicans would be successful—would nominate Wm. H. Seward, and elect him triumphantly.

The meeting now assumed a somewhat conversational manner, and the audience commenced leaving rapidly, and soon cleared the Hall entirely.

Muskets for Garibaldi.

PLACES FOR RECORDING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Committee for the Garibaldi Fund, beg to inform the public that subscriptions will be received at the offices of the

New-York Times,
New-York *Tribune*,
New-York *Herald*,

the editors of which have kindly consented to take charge of books for that purpose.

Subscription books have also been opened at the Astor House, at the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, at Mr. Andres Cassard, No. 56 Prince-street, New-York, and at the residence of each member of the Committee.

Gen. Joseph Avezzana, President, No. 24 Cedar-street.
Domenico Minelli, No. 1,057 Broadway, New-York.
Patrizio Piatti, No. 1,033 Broadway, New-York.
Michael Vanni, No. 204 William-street, New-York.
Professor Achille Magni, No. 94 West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
G. B. Sanguinetti, No. 753 Broadway, New-York.
James Gandolfo, Treasurer, No. 49 Exchange-place.
R. Augarani, Secretary, No. 24 Cedar-street, New-York.

New-York Hospital.

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOV. 18, 1859.

Remaining on Nov. 18	271
Admitted to Nov. 25	39
Discharged, cured or relieved	43
Died	7
Remaining at date	260

[illegible] The past week at the Academy of Music has been fruitful of musical sensations; it has given us a mild one in the shape of Mozart's "Magic Flute," and a strong one in the *début* of a new singer, Mlle. Adelina Patti. The former event is, we suspect, of more importance to amateurs than of real value to the management, but the latter is something of which they may well feel proud. In any city of Europe, a success so unequivocal as that obtained by this remarkable little lady would secure at least the immediate fortunes of the management. But here a special spite seems to preside over the destinies of Art, and hence, when the public is most excited, pleased, delighted, and willing to pay its dollars, we hear naturally of the termination of the season. The Philadelphians will reap the benefit of this queer managerial plan of operations, and New-York must wait patiently for the return of its new prima donna.

Mlle. Patti is probably the youngest prima donna we have ever had on the American lyric stage, being scarcely yet sixteen. She is extremely *petite* and pleasing in appearance; a brunette of the warmest Southern type, with flashing eyes and quick instincts. Many of our readers will remember the lady; she has been before the public as a child-vocalist for many years. Her proficiency in the art of singing has always been remarkable, and but for her diminutive stature, might have made her theatrical *début* long ago. In a *debutante* we do not look for the perfection which we find now in Adelina Patti. To a pure soprano voice of rare flexibility has been added a solid education, based on the grandest and best schools of Italy. Hence it happens that at the present moment she is a finished artist, a most brilliant vocalist, better in some respects than any other in America. Her powers of execution and her voice, both in compass and quality, are of the first class. Donizetti's *Lucia* is so far the only opera in which Mlle. Patti has appeared. We have had no better *Lucia* since the early days of Bosio. Her success was of the most pronounced kind; her performance almost free from a fault. A veritable sensation was the result, and it is clear that the fortunate managers have played a trump card. The third act of "Lucia" was given at the matinée on Saturday, and the triumphs of Thursday night were once more renewed. An artist so admirable needs nothing but a little stage practice to become a prime favorite with the public. Mlle. Patti will make her third appearance to-morrow (Tuesday) night, in "Lucia."

The programme for the present week (the last of the season) is lengthy, and will probably comprise seven distinct performances. Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers" will be given to-night, "Lucia" to-morrow, and the "Huguenots" on Wednesday.

Business at the theatres shows some improvement; there are but few changes in the bills. "The Wife's Secret" is still the attraction at Laura Keene's, and at Wallack's the old comedies have been revived with the usual success. Mr. Blake takes his benefit to-night at the latter establishment, and will appear as *Sir William Daventry*, in the "Irish Heiress." New pieces, suitable for holiday times, are in preparation at all the houses.

Mr. Sam Cowell, a celebrated comic singer from London, commences a series of Drawing-room entertainments at the French Theatre to-night, assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. James Hicks, Mrs. Westervelt, Miss Maria Henry, Mr. Geo. Crozier, and Dr. Guilmette.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of Women of every description*, consumption and chronic diseases, are skillfully and successfully treated. *Office hours*, **9** *to* **1** *and* **3** *to* **4.**

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Quinsy or inflammatory sore throat is soon healed by lubricating that part with the antiseptic and balsamic Ointment—after due fomentation with warm water—it reduces inflammation and prevents all putrid tendency. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Horsemanship.—An evening class for gentlemen is now forming at Disbrow's Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street, to commence the 1st of December. A course of twenty lessons for $20.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 26.

$1,000	Ky. State 6s	105	744	Erie Railroad	10
1,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890	90⅞	200	do.....b30	10⅛
21,000	Va. State 6s	93¾	25	Hud. River R.	41¾
5,000	do.	93⅝	50	do.	41⅝
25,000	Mo. State 6s..b3	85	100	Harlem Railroad	10
12,000	do.....s3	84⅞	250	Harlem R. Pref.	36¼
1,000	E. R. 1st m. Bs.	95	50	do.....s60	36½
5,000	E. R. 2d m. Bs. s60	83	100	Reading Railroad	40⅝
4,000	E. R. 4th m. Bs.	53½	300	do.	40⅜
2,000	do.	53	100	do.	40⅝
5,000	Erie R. 5th M. Bs.	46	100	do.....b60	40⅝
2,000	Erie R. Bs., '75	35	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
3,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103⅞	250	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	41⅝
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	79¾	650	do.	41⅛
1,000	M. Cen. R. 8 ℔ Ct.		100	do.....b30	41⅜
	1 M. S. F. Cn. Bs.	87½	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	6¾
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	41	200	do.	6⅞
2,000	Har. R. 1st M. Bs.	92	350	do.	7
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	18½
1,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	14	50	do.	18⅝
2,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F. B.	56	50	do.	18⅞
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	62	100	Panama R'd.....b30	132⅛
12	Bk. of Commerce	99½	50	do.	132
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	99	500	do.....b60	132
11	Continental Bank	102¼	50	do.....s30	131⅛
61	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	91	100	do.....b60	131⅛
250	do.....s30	92	75	do.	131⅛
490	do.	93	250	Ill. Central R'd	59
700	do.	93⅛	10	do.	58⅛
100	do.	93⅛	760	do.....b3	58⅛
50	do.....s30	92½	10	do.....b60	58⅛
50	do.....s28	92	50	do.....b60	58⅜
50	do.....s10	92	100	do.....b3	58
100	do.....s30	92	20	Clev. Col. & C. R.	95
375	do.....s3	90½	627	Gal. & Chicago R.	72⅝
100	do.....s30	90⅛	150	do.....b30	72¾
350	do.....s30	90	100	do.....b60	72¾
150	do.....s3	90	100	do.....s30	72⅛
200	do.....s30	89½	100	do.....s30	72½
19	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100	300	do.	72⅛
5	do.	100⅛	50	do.....s60	72⅛
300	N. Y. Central R.	81⅛	400	Cleve. & To. R.....b10	20⅜
630	do.	81⅛	300	do.	20⅜
650	do.....b30	81⅜	300	do.....b60	20⅜
100	do.....b60	81¾	330	Chic. & Rock I. R.	64¼
100	do.....s9	81⅝	200	do.	64⅛
100	do.....s60	81⅛	500	do.	64⅝
150	do.....s10	81⅝	150	do.....s60	64¼
200	do.....b30	81⅞	350	do.	64¾
200	do.....b60	81⅞	200	do.....b60	64¾
200	do.....s30	81⅝	24	N. H. & Hart'd R.	124¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅞	250	Reading Railroad	40
10,000	do.....s10	84¾	200	do.	39¾
5,000	Virginia State 6s	93⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	41½
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	96	200	Ga. & Chic. R.	73
10,000	C. & T. S. F. bs..s30	56	100	do.....s30	72⅞
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	14½	200	do.....s30	73
8,000	do.	15	50	do.	73¼
2,000	M. & M. 2d m. 10bs.	50	100	M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	19
20	Comwl'th Bank	97	500	Panama Railroad	131⅛
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	89	100	do.....b60	131¾
100	do.....b30	89	100	do.....s15	131⅛
100	do.	88½	150	do.....b3	131⅛
6	do.	88	16	do.	131¼
100	N. Y. Central R.	82¼	56	do.....s30	131
200	do.....b60	82¼	100	Ill. Central R.	58⅛
200	do.	82⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	21
100	do.....s60	82	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	65
100	do.....s60	81⅞	100	do.....s30	65
400	do.....s3	82¼	200	do.	65¼
100	do.....b30	82⅜	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	4
100	do.....s30	82¼	350	Norwich & W. R.	40
400	Harlem R. pref'd	36⅜			

Monday, Nov. 28—A. M.

The negotiation heretofore alluded to as pending between Mr. Vanderbilt and the Pacific Mail Company, if consummated by the Vanderbilt Company, recently organized as the Atlantic and Pacific Company, implies the virtual and almost immediate liquidation of the Pacific Corporation. They sell out everything of steamships and supplies below San Francisco on the Pacific side, and withdraw their interest (being steamship *Adriatic*) in the North-Atlantic Company on this side, transferring to the Opposition, for and in consideration of $2,000,000, to be paid in ten monthly cash installments of $200,000 each, all their claim, good-will and patronage in the New-York and California trade to the purchasers, with ample guaranties against future competition; with the further stipulation to sell their supplies of coal at Aspinwall and on the Pacific, at agreed cost or valuation; and the further stipulation to cause the entire North Atlantic interest of the Panama Company (being steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic*) to be withdrawn also, and with proper and satisfactory guaranties against the renewal of competition. The negotiation will leave to the old Corporation their Benecia property, and the San Francisco and Oregon Mail line, the latter with a mail contract having two years yet to run, and six steamships out of the fleet of thirteen, from which the Vanderbilt party are to select their choice of seven. These, we believe, are the main points in the negotiation, so far as the Pacific Company are concerned. According to their exhibit to shareholders on the 1st November, (inst.,) the sale [illegible] property would [illegible] the sale at the then valuation of all assets, at the rate of 127½ ℔ cent. Or, consolidating the cash items, and placing the *Adriatic* at a low valuation for early sale to some third party, they could return the par value of the shares to the stockholders, and continue to hold their Oregon Mail line and Benecia property for future disposition, after throwing off $235,759 as items of supplies, balances with pursers and agents, and a portion ($26,096) of the stock of Coal then on hand, as in the balance sheet of November 1. The account would thus show:

Capital Stock outstanding		$3,534,200
Sale to Vanderbilt & Co.	$2,000,000	
Stock of Coal to do.	400,000	
Cash means in New-York	863,407	
Steamship Adriatic say	241,593	—$3,534,200

Remaining:
Six small steamers, machinery, &c., at Benecia.
Real estate at Benecia.
Real estate in Oregon.

The fleet of thirteen steamships stand in the balance sheet, Nov. 1, at a valuation of $2,020,471, and the other property to be transferred to the new party, at Panama, San Francisco, &c., at $176,343; together $2,196,814. Deducting these from the $2,000,000 to be received for seven choice ships, and this property, and the cost of the Oregon line, (or six remaining ships,) would be only $196,814. The Benecia estate, together with workshops, machinery, &c., stood in a cost, on 1st November, of $412,600, and the Oregon estate $17,500.

The important point, yet to be determined, remains with the Atlantic and Pacific Company, the purchasing party, through Vanderbilt, their principal stockholder and controlling Director; Messrs. *Vanderbilt*, Roberts, Moses Taylor, *Thorn* and *Clark*, comprising the Board of Management; the two last being sons-in-law of Vanderbilt. The present capital of the Company is only $2,000,000. An amendment of the charter would be required at the hands of the New-York Legislature to make it $4,000,000. This difficulty is partially surmounted by the proposal of Vanderbilt to lend the Company whatever they may require short of current profits to meet the monthly installments to the Pacific Company; but not wholly so, if his co-directors and Stockholders are unwilling to assume so heavy a responsibility as borrowers. At the same time, it is borne in mind that both parties are now confessedly losing money by competition, and that the California trade to one of them, as a monopoly, would be almost invaluable. The next difficulty is the nature and value of the guaranties to be executed by the old corporation against future interference, either by themselves directly, or by third parties indirectly. The lawyers are said to be looking into this point, and perhaps a strong mutual interest will accomplish a satisfactory deed or bond of settlement.

So far as the Panama Company is concerned, they receive back their ships of the North Atlantic line, under certain pledges that the service hence to Aspinwall will be increased to three steamers a month, instead of two, and that the *Ocean Queen* is to be added to the present fleet of the Roberts Company on the Atlantic side.

The Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, the past week, shows a fair, and, for the state of the season, rather large Import entry of Foreign Goods, chiefly in General Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $3,317,247 against $1,433,538 the same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,405,276, against $748,936 same week last year. The Export of Specie is only $10,400, against $209,037 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance has again partially increased, and stands $5,877,636 against $5,699,397 at the close of the previous week. Owing to the shipment of Specie at the close of week before last, and the non-arrival of the California steamer of Nov. 5, until yesterday (Sunday) morning, the averages on the Specie line ran against the Banks through the week, as compared with the previous return, and about $19,000,000 is looked for on the official Statement to be made up this afternoon, against $19,753,000 last Monday. For the present week, however, the Banks will have the full benefit of $1,721,000 just in from California. In reference to the Discount line, we look for no material change, although the continued marked ease in the Money Market might authorize the calculation of some further addition to the last return. The rates of Discount and temporary Loan have undergone little or no variation through the past week, and mercantile credit was undisturbed by failures or distrust. The activity on the Stock Exchange has very materially increased, and a spirited speculation for a general rise on the Share list followed the Thanksgiving holiday of Thursday. But this has not yet materially increased the employment of Money on temporary loan at the low rates of 5@6 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges have ruled steady, 109¾@110 on London; f.5.15@f.5.13¾ on Paris, at 60 days sight, while the demand for Sight Bills on either point is not such as to authorize present further shipments of Gold, although the arrival of a fresh supply of California Bars may lead to an export demand towards the close of this week.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were...$208,897,000

Add four weeks in November	12,427,817
Total to date	$221,324,817
Against same time, 1858	135,821,929
Increase to date over 1858	$85,502,988
Increase to date over 1857	12,136,211
Increase to date over 1856	23,115,534

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st

January to 31st October	$54,726,000
Add four weeks in November	5,496,615
Total to date, 1859	$60,222,615
Against same time, 1858	55,627,081
Increase since Jan. 1	$4,595,534

The same tables make the Export of Specie

for calendar year to 31st October	$63,272,000
Add four weeks in November	3,899,634
Total to date, 1859	$67,171,634
Against same time, 1858	24,181,236
Increase since Jan. 1	$42,990,398

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@104
New-York Central	80⅛@82⅛
New-York and Erie	7⅛@10½
Reading	38@40
Rock Island	63¼@65⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	17⅛@19⅛
Michigan Central	41@41⅜
Toledo	20⅛@21⅜
Galena	72⅛@73⅛
Illinois Central	61⅛@58@58⅜
Panama	131⅛@137⅛@131⅛@132
Pacific Mail	75@73@83⅛@88⅛
Missouris	84⅞@84⅞
Virginias	93⅛@93@93⅜
Tennessees	90⅞@90⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	85@84⅛@85
Hudson River	39⅞@42⅛@42
Harlem Preferred	36@36⅜
Delaware and Hudson	99⅛@100⅜

The rise on the Stock Exchange, it will be noticed by a glance at the above comparative movement for the week, is quite general and very decided on the Share list, while the same spirit extended to the Bonds of the Erie Company, not embraced in our regular quotations. The State Stocks were heavy part of the week, but closed about the same as on the previous Weekly Review. The market was led on Monday by a further rise in Panama Shares to 137½ ℔ cent., and on Wednesday and Friday by the excitement to purchase the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, the whole rise in which is 18 ℔ cent. for the week, and the extreme fluctuation 20 ℔ cent. A decided speculative action and firmness in New-York Central Shares were shown before the holding of Thursday, and the demand increased on Friday and Saturday, closing with purchases at 82½ ℔ cent. The Western list followed on Saturday morning, and as Erie, Hudson River, Reading and Harlem had previously manifested an improvement in demand and prices, the rise became quite general. The Pacific Mail Stock ran up to 91½ ℔ cent., before the nature or particulars of the pending conferences between Messrs. Aspinwall and Vanderbilt were understood on the Street. On Saturday morning, rumor on the subject took a more definite shape, and the Stock further rose to 93½ ℔ cent. at the early Board, (private sales at even a higher figure being spoken of,) when the price turned under a pretty free offering of seller's options, and the ultimate closing, as near as we could arrive at the quotation, was 88½ ℔ cent. Some of the short sales were probably induced by the facts, first of a very rapid and extraordinary rise on the mere rumor of the negotiation, and then on the private knowledge that the papers upon the arrangement had not yet been drawn up or signed by either party. The Panama advance to 137½ brought out some realizations on the cash stock, and the price fell off to 131½ ℔ cent. But late on Saturday 132@132½ ℔ cent. was the closing quotation. The Erie shares rose rapidly, partly on the advices from England that the new plan of reorganizing the finances of the Road is giving satisfaction to the holders of Bonds and Shares, and inducing some speculation in them on that side, but mainly the decided steps taken by the management here to resume payment on the early mortgages and to disembarrass the net earnings of 1860 of the Long Dock expenditure. That improvement is understood to have been placed on a new basis, in reference to the means of completion and the parties who are to participate in the use of the Tunnel and Dock when finished. The particulars are not stated, further than that the New-Jersey Railroad (or the Messrs. Stevens,) and the Hoboken Improvement Company have come forward and agreed to take the Bonds of the Long Dock Company in consideration of certain cash advances and future material equivalents therefor; without, however, depriving the Erie Company of the control. The same or simultaneous money negotiations have freed the Erie finances of the floating debt of $320,000, for the security of which a very large amount of fourth Mortgages stood pledged, and in some hazard of sacrifice. On these changes of the financial prospect, and the improvement this week in the traffic of the Road, the Bonds of the Company of all classes have advanced about 10 ℔ cent., the First Mortgage closing 97 ℔ cent. bid, including November coupon; the Second, 83, including September coupon; the Third, 74@75, including September coupon; the Fourth, 53½, including October coupon, and the common or unsecured Bonds, 33@35 ℔ cent., each carrying four half-yearly coupons unpaid. The only exception to the general rise on the Share list is Illinois Central, which fell off in the last London quotations, while the traffic of the Road thus far in November shows the largest improvement reported for two years past. The whole market, otherwise, closed quite buoyant on Saturday afternoon.

The *Baltic*, from Aspinwall with the California treasure shipment of Nov. 5, and an independent mail, arrived early yesterday morning. The following is the

TREASURE PER BALTIC.

Am. Ex. Bank	$147,500	J. B. Newton & Co.	14,928
Butcher & Bro.	5,000	Peter Naylor	12,000
Barnes & Park	8,280	R. Patrick	50,000
A. Belmont & Co.	100,000	J. G. Parker & Son	3,000
J. B. Coghill & Co.	5,000	J. Patrick & Co.	90,000
Chas. W. Crosby	30,180	J. G. Reid & Co.	4,515
H. Cohn & Co.	20,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	20,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	Robert Williams	13,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	47,700	Roberts, Morrison & Co.	20,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	20,000	Scholle, Bro.	26,500
DeRham & Co.	54,750	W. Seligman & Co.	44,200
Einstein & Bro.	12,270	A. E. Tilson	2,300
Freeman & Co.	46,780	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
J. Goldsmith & Co.	18,000	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	39,033
H. E. Griffin	3,083	Wells, Fargo & Co.	331,500
Wm. Hoge & Co.	25,000	J. B. Weir	13,293
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	1,500	Wellington & Abbott	15,000
J. Hech, Bro. & Co.	5,356	W. F. Weld & Co.	4,250
L. VonHoffman & Co.	64,000	W. H. Davidge	40,000
J. Heller & Bro.	13,900	W. Bartlett	2,000
W. Heller & Co.	19,000	T. Leavitt	1,920
A. Hardy & Co.	2,000	Sampson & Tappan	2,560
Janson, Bond & Co.	15,000	Adams & Co.'s Ex.	460
Jennings Brewster	9,000	M. Fisher	900
Kerby, Byrne & Co.	4,800	N. Blum	700
E. Kelly & Co.	109,350	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	3,429
A. A. Low & Bro.	5,400	F. Thieriot	2,000
Wm. Meyer	2,452	Seventh Ward Bank	850
R. Meader & O. Adams	11,500	Order	30,102
Metropolitan Bank	20,021		
Neustadter, Bro.	18,300		
Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	67,844	Total	$1,721,342

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the Money Market:

For the approaching steamer there is a good demand for money, at the rates previously prevailing, though at the moment of writing it would be unsafe to predict what may be the amount of the pressure to-morrow. There is abundance of capital, but, as usual of late, the most satisfactory collateral security is in all cases required. The present rates are 2@2½ ℔ cent., and they will probably not be exceeded. Gold bars are in limited supply, and we hear from the private assayers that the bulk of the gold received during the fortnight went to the Mint, instead of falling into their hands, which now causes something of a scarcity. The present quotation for bars is, 860 fine, par. Eastern exchange rules the same as for some time past—sight, 2 ℔ cent. premium. The following were the exports:

Total during October	$3,619,444 21
Exported previously this year	36,757,424 00
Total	$40,376,868 21
Corresponding period of 1858	39,437,792 00
Excess of 1859 over 1858	$939,076 21

The statistics of the United States Branch Mint in this city, for the month of October, show a most striking increase in the amount of Gold Bullion deposited over the month of September; the deposits in this month having amounted to but 31,459.29 ounces, while those of the month just closed reached 73,628.83 ounces. The following are the statistics for October, 1859:

Gold bullion received—weight after melting		oz73,628.83
Standard weight of same		71,921.26
Value of same		$1,338,065 68
Average fineness—thousandths		879.12
Coinage—gold	$1,150,000 00	
Coinage—silver	10,000 00	
Parted bars	20,973 50	
Total coinage and silver bars	$1,180,973 50	

The total Gold deposits from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, of the past and present year, were as follows:

1858	oz865,910.66
1859	652,104.70
Falling off this year	oz213,805.96

It is proper to remark, however, that from the 1st to the 20th October, 1858, the Mint was closed for annual settlement, so that the discrepancy between the two years is not entirely shown by the foregoing figures. From the same cause we are unable to compare the October receipts of the present year with those of the preceding. With October, 1857, the comparison is as follows:

1857	oz103,740.12
1859	73,628.83
Falling off	oz30,111.29

Office Receiver New-York & Erie R. Co.,
New-York, Nov. 25, 1859.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the subscriber will pay, on presentation of the coupons, at his office, in Erie-place, *on and after Saturday, the third day of December* next, the interest of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first of May and on the first of November, 1859.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

The prevailing storm checks business. Flour—Sales 750 bbls. at $4 75 for extra State; $4 80@$5 for extra Wisconsin; $5 37@$5 50 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 75@$6 for double extra do.; $5 50 for double extra Michigan and Canadian. Wheat firm and quiet; sales one car load of Canadian club at $1 04; No. 2 Chicago Spring is held at $1 03, and Milwaukee club at $1 06. Corn quiet; sales 5,000 bushels new at 61c. *Lake imports of the last 24 hours*—8,674 bbls. Flour; 47,897 bushels Wheat; 7,793 bushels Corn; 620 bushels Oats; 15,143 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports the same time*—771 bbls. Flour; 79,511 bushels Wheat; 7,570 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 26.

Flour dull. Wheat in active milling demand, and 2c.@3c. higher on Upper Lake; sales 13,000 bushels Chicago Spring, No. 2, at $1 03@$1 05; 15,000 bushels Racine, at $1 05, and 13,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, No. 1, at $1 06@$1 07, afloat and to arrive, principally at the latter quotations. Other grains quiet. But few canal-boats are loading, and freights are nominal. *Lake Imports*—58,700 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—1,549 bbls. Flour; 5,600 bushels Wheat; 14,800 bushels Barley; 1,400 bushels Peas. Weather pleasant. Wind down the Lake.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton.—Mrs. M. Derkheim and servant, Miss Rose Irvin, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Leonore Dicks, New-York; Miss Minna Hancke, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Doris and Miss Anno Schrader, Dr. Emil Czapkay and lady, New-York; Messrs. L. L. Arnold, New-York; F. Janssen, Louisville, Ky.; Seraphin F. Douay, Peru; J. H. Tesdorpf, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. Delius, Bremen; Charles Berault, New-York; Christoph Hancke, Charleston, S. C.; John Behrens, F. Maass, Joseph Wright, Osmund Mayer, Louis Molle, Charles Hermann, all of New-York; Henry Hellmann, Henry Martens, both of California; Capt. J. Mathiesen, late of Norwegian bark *Navigator*; Theodore Mayer, Pittsburgh; Ferdinand Eagle, Indianapolis; Henry Buddecke, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles C. Ketter, Colchester, Conn.; Martin Bishoff, John A. Pott, both of New-York; and 88 in steerage. Total 116.

Passengers Arrived

In Steamship Baltic from Aspinwall—From San Francisco.—J. P. Havens, Lewis McLane, lady, four children and servant; Miss Hoffman, Col. B. Peyton, J. Genella, E. Crocker, Capt. Welsh and family, Judge Haun and family, Mrs. Bullett, Mrs. Nason, G. W. Crum and family, L. Janin, J. Cowell, Rev. Mr. Colbrook and lady, S. L. Merchant, E. Wallack, D. W. Hale, W. H. Brown, D. Murphy and wife, Julius May and servant, Miss Irene McCready, Mr. Robbins, wife and family, Miss Simpkins, Mrs. Pfousta, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. R. V. Carpenter, Hon. C. Sinclair, Mr. Hodge and wife, R. Pontiss, Dr. Sorrell, Capt. Johnson and wife, H. M. Doughty, R. N., W. K. Anderson, A. Jamison, T. B. Smith and wife, Mons J. W. Cader, S. Dietz, Carlo Ori, N. J. Schloss, H. M. Stone, R. Pollard, X. Giles and wife, T. L. Chamberlain, Mr. Oppenheimer, M. J. Bramhall, H. B. Loomis, Mrs. Lockwood, I. Ispew, J. H. Von Schmidt, Mrs. M. e. Seofield, H. Meyer, C. A. Kincaid, Z. G. Cornwall, Mrs. Packard, J. H. Martin, John S. Dodge, Chas. F. Williams, M. Flanagan, P. Phelps, L. Oreiba—and 150 in second cabin and 200 in steerage.

From Aspinwall—Capt. J. Kelly, U. S. N., Lieut. Haggerty, U. S. N., Lieut. Arnold, U. S. N., Lieut. Johnson, U. S. N., Lieut. Gwinn, U. S. N., Lieut. Dozier, U. S. N., Purser J. S. Gulick, U. S. N., Dr. Garnethregn, Lieut. Nicholson, U. S. Marine, Chief Engineer Teller, U. S. N., Assistant Engineers Macomb, [illegible], Hunt, Littig, Ely, [illegible] and Green, U. S. N.; B. McCloud, U. S. N., Henry T. Stocker, U. S. N.; [illegible] Felix, Mrs. Duckworth and family, H. G. Foote (H. B. M. Consul from Labrador) and family, Miss Norton, Miss Smith, R. H. Headley, Dugo Garcia, J. [illegible], Capt. Foster, P. Graham, D. S. Brown, J. McMahon, E. M. Lee, C. Coffin, F. Thieriot, Buell, Allen, A. B. Hatch and 179 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 7 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 27 | Gov. Island. 11 16 | Hell Gate.... 12 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlum & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell & Son; Gen. Serano, Renaier, Havana, Lawrence & Foulkes; Mount Vernon, Smith, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Delaware, Shaw, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; George's Creek, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Pendleton, Mobile, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks D. Jex, Guide, Belize, Josiah Jex; Col. Ledyard, Sutton, Apalachicola, Post & Chase; Kosmos, De Harde, Charleston, Oelrichs & Co.; J. J. Hathorn, Robinson, Chastelain, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Abba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; E. Sheddan, White, Washington, B. Blossom & Son; L. Robinson, Davis, Franklin, C. P. Leverett; Industry, McLean, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Isle of Pines, French, Washington, J. C. Slaght; Empire, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Yarmouth, Bush, Edenton, T. B. Chase; Village Belle, (Br.,) Harvey, Newport, R. R. De Wolf; A. Miller, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Com. Kearney, Brown, Boston, S. Lewis & Co.; W. H. Smith, Scott, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Adriatic, Hall, St. Augustine, Van Brunt & Slaght; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Aux Cayes, Miller & Houghton.

Sloops Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son. 26th inst., 20 miles N. E. of Friyingpan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Marion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 24th inst., 7½ A. M., signalized steamship Marion, for Charleston. Same day, 10½ A. M., steamship Alabama, for Savannah. The Columbia had strong N. E. gales during most of the passage.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans Nov. 12, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark Antagonist, Davis, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to F. H. Whetmore. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage; sprung a leak, and has been leaking 100 strokes per hour. 19th inst., Wm. Powers, seaman, of Ireland, died.

Bark E. A. Rawlins, (of Apa'achicola,) Peck, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smith & Patrick. 13th inst., in a heavy gale from S. E., shipped a sea, which started rail, stove stern boat, and partly filled the cabin; had heavy northerly weather during the entire passage.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 1st inst., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark Lotus, (Br.,) Brown, Ardrossan 40 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Meteor, (new,) Colson, Cherryfield 8 ds., in ballast to master. Came to this port to load for Australia.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Branscom, Calais 5 ds. from Mount Desert, with laths to master. Experienced heavy gales from S. E. to N. W., lost and split sails, broke main-boom, washed away part of deck-load, and sustained other slight damage.

WIND—During the day from W. S. W. to W. N. W.

Arrived....Sunday, Nov. 27.

Steamship Baltic, Gray, Aspinwall Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Wickham.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 25th inst., 4 P. M., 15 miles S. of Charleston, passed steamship State of Georgia, for Savannah; 25th, 1:30 P. M., lat. 34, passed a ship, bound S., showing a red flag with a black star; same date, midnight, off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Duisburgh, (Pruss.,) Wiegmann, Rotterdam, 44 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Stanton & Ruger, Oct. 24, lat. 47, long. 27 40, fell in with bark N. Hinckley, of Millbridge, Me., Capt. Dunbar, from Port Talbot, Wales, Oct. 13, for New-York, in a sinking condition; took from her Capt. D. and crew, 11 in number, and brought them to this port. Capt. Dunbar reports sailed from Port Talbot, South Wales, Oct. 13, for New-York, with a cargo of railroad iron. Oct. 24, lat. 47, long. 27 40, in a heavy gale from S. W., the vessel was hove on her beam-ends by a sudden change of wind from W. N. W., which brought her in the trough of the sea; the vessel was immediately hove up, and in a short time succeeded in getting her before the sea, where she run for fifteen hours, during which time the vessel leaked so badly all hands were employed at the pumps, when it was found impossible to keep her up much longer, as the water was fast gaining on the pumps. Commenced preparing to take to the boats, when the ship Lewisburg, Capt. Wiegmann, from Rotterdam, hove in sight under our lee, when Capt. W. took us off the wreck, on board his vessel. The N. Hinckley was 400 tons burden, five years old, rated A 2, built in Millbridge, Maine, and owned by Messrs. Hinckley and others in Millbridge. She was insured in Boston for $10,000.

Ship Tranquebar, (of Bath,) Goodwin, Liverpool 60 ds., with mdse. to Duncan Kendall. Has experienced continual heavy westerly gales from lon. 30 up to 55, split sails, stove booby hatch, &c. Nov. 24, at 6 P. M., off Nantucket, saw ship Great Republic, hence for San Francisco, with a fine breeze from northward, steering E. S. E.

BELOW—Two brigs.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Alabama, for Mobile; New-York, of and for Bremen. Barks Aeronaut, for Demerara; Pentucket, for Aspinwall; Jane Daggett, for Glasgow. Brig Franconia, for Lisbon.

Also, steamships Augusta, for Savannah; Nashville, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk; Patapsco, for Portland. Bark D. Jex, for Belize. Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, (3-masted,) for Savannah, and others.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 27, sunset—One brig passing the Highlands. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind moderate, W.; weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 27, sunset—One brig off the Hook. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind W., moderate.; weather cloudy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 27, sunset—No square-rigged vessels in sight inward bound. The bark D. Jex, for Belize, passed down the Narrows at 10:10; Bremen bark Kosmos, for Charleston, at 11 A. M. Wind moderate, N. N. W.; weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Arr. brig Leviathan, Hoffses, Cardenas. Below—Steamer S. R. Spaulding, from Baltimore; ship Harriet, from New-Orleans. Cld. ship Hercules, Hallett, Melbourne.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26—Arr. ships Lizzie Harward, and Mary Crocker, Liverpool; Marengo, London; Joseph Howe, Granada; barks Eliza, Halifax; Mary Annah, Liverpool; Investigator, New-York; Edisto, Boston.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25.—The United States mail steamship Alabama arrived at the wharf at 7 o'clock this (Friday) night. All well.

NEWPORT, Nov. 26.—Arr. brig Mungo Park, Wood, from Boston for New-York; schrs. U. and T. Cramer, Huntly, from Philadelphia; Van Buren, Wall, do., for Cambridgeport; Victor, Lewis, Elizabethport, for do.; Gipsey, Westcott, St. George, for Stonington; H. M. Jenkins, Dodge, from Bangor for New-Haven; Katootah, Wakefield, from Gardiner for New-York; Leonidia, Small, Salem, for do.; M. S. Partridge, Hix, Rockland, for do.; Telegraph, Rogers, Port Ewen for Lynn; Sarah McDonald, Kelly, Albany for New-Bedford; Copy, Davis, from New-York for Cohasset; Dolphin, Kelly, Machias for New-York; Sallie T. Chartre, Chartre, Taunton for Stonington to undergo repairs.

Nov. 27.—Arr. schr. Giraffe, Chase, Calais for New-York; Chronometer, Pierson, do. for do.; M. Writington, Thrasher, Portland for Philadelphia; D. M. Meserole, Stevens, do.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26—Arr. to-day, ship Monarch of the Sea and Express, from Liverpool; Rochambeau, London; Nuremburgh and Ophelia, New-York; Gloucester, Eng.; barks, Linwood, Baltimore; Neil Bernard, Rio Janeiro, and Regnia, Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—Arr. brig Charles H. Frost from Matanzas; bark Amelia, (Brem.,) from Rotterdam; Schr. Meteor, (Br.,) from Demerara. Below—Stmr. Kensington, from Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 27—Arr. brig Fanny Ross; from Cardenas; Below—Bark George Thomas, from Havana.

Off Highland Light—Barks E. A. Kinsman, from Havanna; Daria Nickels, from Matanzas; Emma F. Chase, from Havana; brigs Robin, do.; J. M. Sawyer, from Matanzas; Chas. Edwards, from Cardenas; schr. Geo. Byron, from do.

Spoken, &c.

Donati—ship, of New-York, bound to Liverpool, Nov. 19, lat. 28, lon. 78 04.

Euphrates—ship, from St. Johns for Bristol, all well, Nov. 17, lat. 41 09, lon. 62 11.

Fannie Hamilton—bark, 16 ds. from Galveston for Liverpool, no date, off Matanilla Reef.

John Benson—bark, hence for Porto Rico, 3 ds. out, Nov. 23, lat. 36, lon. 71.

Niagara—ship, of Bath, from New-York for Europe, Nov. 17, lat. 25 21, lon. 79 55.

S. N. Smith—ship, hence for New-Orleans, Nov. 3, off Tortugas.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall, Nov. 11.—Arr., bark Ella, Boston; 12th, ship Amelia, New-York; steamship Baltic, Gray, New-York; 14th, bark Golden Rule, New-York; 15th, schr. Castor, New-York; brig Lillian, Baltimore; U. S. sloop-of-war Preble, Bocas del Toro; bark Kepler, New-York; steamer Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, do.; 16th, U. S. frigate Sabine, San Juan del Norte; schr. Maria Pike; New York; 16th, King Brothers, Carthagena—all American vessels.

Sailed—Nov. 11, Am. steamship North Star, Jones, New-York; 13th, Br. steamer Plantagenet, Liverpool.

Cleared—Nov. 19, brig Costa Rica, New-York.

At Porto-au-Platt, Nov. 13, Spanish steamer Cuba, Garcia, from St. Thomas for Cuba, arr. 5th; barks Saranac, (Brem.,) Wenke, for Hamburg, sld. 6th; Henrietta Rebecca, (Ham.,) Paulsen, from St. Thomas, in ballast; Heinrich Sorensen, (Dan.,) Jacobsen, from do., arr. 5th, ldg.; brigs Swea, (Ham.,) Bage, sld. for Hamburg Oct. 27, with a cargo of tobacco, wax, &c.; Hoitfeld, (Dan.,) Harabed, do. Nov. 2, with do.; Major Wolff, (Dan.,) Nissen, for Liverpool next day with mahogany; Phonix, (Brem.,) Dewers, sld. for Bremen Nov. 6, with tobacco, wax, &c.; Anna, (Nor.,) Brekke, do. do. Nov. 2, do.; Matilde, (Dan.,) Hoop, from St. Thomas, in ballast, arr. 5th; Casandia, (Dan.,) Hein, do., arr. 10th, with a cargo of dry goods and provisions; schr. Xilda, (3-masted,) from St. Thomas, arr. Oct. 24, ldg. in Cabaret.

At Rio Grande, Oct. 1, brigs Queen of the South, from Wilmington, N. C., disg.; Brandywine, for Rio Janeiro, taking in ballast; the captain had died on the passage out from Philadelphia; schr. Euphemia, for New-York, ldg.; Meteor, hence, condemned and sold.

At Rosario, Sept. 23, bark Sarah A. Nickels, from Bangor, disg.

At Matagorda Bay, Nov. 10, barks Lapwing, Greenman, and Mustag, Penny, both from New-York, arr. a few ds. previous; brig Matilda, do. do.; schr. John Walker, from Boston, do.

At Black River, Jam., Nov. 6, brigs Josephus, for Baltimore in 5 ds.; Emerald Isle, (Br.,) for New-York in a few ds.